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ISRAELYAN ACCUSES U.S., PRC OF 'OBSTRUCTION' OVER DISARMAMENT

LD191011 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Nov 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Task of Paramount Importance"]

[Text] New York, 7 Nov--The importance of strengthening the nuclear weapons nonproliferation regime and of effective international control over the peaceful use of nuclear energy was emphasized at the UN General Assembly which discussed at a plenary session the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA].

Submitting it for examination, S. Eklund noted the growing role of nuclear energy as an essential factor of many country's economic development. According to his calculations, by 1990 about 15 percent of the entire world generation of electricity will come from atomic power stations. The speaker pointed to the great part played by the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty in efforts to limit the danger of war, emphasizing the need to beef up the nuclear weapons nonproliferation regime.

The Soviet representative, V.I. Israelyan, noted that the consolidation of the nuclear weapons nonproliferation regime remains a task of paramount importance and urgency. Many IAEA member states are worried by reports of the swelling of the number of countries with uranium enrichment plants which are not under IAEA control. Special attention was drawn to the danger of nuclear weapons getting into the hands of states in regions of tension and conflict.

The USSR, the Soviet representative emphasized, is doing everything incumbent on it to limit and halt the nuclear arms race. Together with the other socialist community countries it advocates that talks be initiated immediately on nuclear disarmament. They have submitted specific proposals on this score to the disarmament committee. However, constructive talks have not been initiated because of the obstructionist position of the United States, China and several other states.

The UN General Assembly has adopted a resolution highly assessing the IAEA's efforts to ensure the safe and reliable use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes as the main replacement for fossil fuel as a source of energy in the next few decades.

USSR, GDR OFFICERS ATTEND OPENING OF 'DIORAMA'

LD181523 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Nov 80 p 3

[Report by Maj V. Zhitarenko: "'Storming of Berlin' Diorama Opening"]

[Text] Group of Soviet Forces in German--The ceremonial opening of the diorama "The Storming of Berlin" created by Ye. Danilevskiy and V. Sibirskiy, artists from the M.B. Grekov art studio, has taken place at the Wuensdorf garrison.

The diorama's first visitors were addressed by Army Gen Ye. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Col Gen I. Mednikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the group; Lt Gen V. Gordiyenko, first deputy commander in chief of the group; and Col Gen D. Grinkevich, the group's chief of staff.

The opening of the diorama was attended by H. Dohlus, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and E. Mueckenberger, president of the German-Soviet friendship society, both members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; and also by GDR deputy national defense ministers Col Gen H. Kessler, chief of the German People's Army Political Main Administration, and Col Gen F. Streletz, chief of the General Staff of the German People's Army.

CEMA COOPERATION AT KHMELNITSKIY AES DESCRIBED

LD181744 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Summary] Polish specialists have started work at the site of the Khmelnitskiy AES, which is being built in southwest Ukraine. Construction of this atomic power station, whose capacity will be 4 million kw, will start properly in 1981, with help from CEMA countries. After the station has reached design capacity, the supply of power from the USSR to the fraternal states will be doubled. Each country will receive a quantity of electricity in direct proportion to the amount of work contributed toward construction of the station. The USSR has worked out the plan for its construction and provided necessary resources. Hungary will supply construction machinery, Poland electrical engineering equipment and Czechoslovakia transportation. Work on the first phase is currently in full swing. Specialists consider that by the end of 1985 the increase in capacities at the country's AES's will be almost twice as much as in the current 5-year plan. Power will be supplied by the Kalinin, Zaporozhye, Rostov, Balakovo and Khmelnitskiy AES's. It is envisaged that atomic stations for heat supply will be built in a number of cities containing AES's, which will cut down on use of mineral raw materials and solve certain ecological problems.

CEMA-FINNISH TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED IN HELSINKI

LD160932 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Helsinki, 15 Nov, TASS--The annual meeting of the commission for cooperation between the CMEA and the Republic Of Finland came to a close here. The meeting which was attended by delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia was presided over by Ahti Pekkala, Finnish minister of finance.

A protocol of the commission's meeting points out with satisfaction that the mutually advantageous economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the CMEA countries and Finland develops successfully and is illustrative of further deepening of all-round contacts. All this, the protocol emphasizes, is done in full conformity with the principles recorded in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

It is pointed out in the protocol that twenty nine agreements on economic, scientific and technical cooperation have been concluded between the foreign-trade organizations and firms of CMEA countries and Finland over the past five years. They are being implemented successfully.

PRAVDA INTERNATIONAL REVIEW DISCUSSES SALT, MADRID

LD191451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 80 p 4

["International Review" by Yuriy Zhukov]

[Text] And so the first working week of the 64th--yes, it is already the 64th!--year of the new era opened up by the Great October victory has ended. The week has been marked by the persistent peaceful labor of the peoples of the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries to build a new society. Following Lenin's behest that "the best way of celebrating the anniversary of the Great Revolution is to focus attention on its unresolved tasks," we have devoted our main efforts to precisely this goal, competing for the successful completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan and a fitting greeting for our party's 26th congress.

In the international arena this week the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries continued their active struggle to preserve and strengthen detente and peace. They pitted their constructive efforts against the maneuvers of the imperialists and of all reactionary forces which are trying to complicate the already tense international situation and step up the arms race. Last week, as in previous weeks, the vigorous, purposeful actions of the socialist countries during numerous bilateral meetings and international forums and conferences were devoted to the struggle against these dangerous maneuvers.

Work for the Benefit of Peace

Moscow was the center for this vigorous work for the benefit of peace last week, the center on which the gaze of our friends--with hope and faith in its success--and of our ideological opponents--with alarm and hostility--was riveted last week.

The day before yesterday the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ratified the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic. This treaty, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his speech, confirms with its every line the ideals of peace and peaceful cooperation and the principles of the states' sovereign equality.

Three important summit meetings held in Moscow last week took place under the flag of these noble ideals.

As a result of the visit paid to the USSR by Mengistu Haile Mariam, leader of revolutionary Ethiopia, a joint Soviet-Ethiopian statement was signed on 10 November containing a resolute condemnation of the policy of the imperialists who are continuing to fuel tension, stoke military hysteria and incite the arms race. L.I. Brezhnev and Mengistu Haile Mariam urged all peace-loving states to pool their efforts with a view to preventing the deterioration of the situation and to continue and develop the policy of detente and peaceful cooperation.

Italian Foreign Minister E. Colombo's visit to the USSR, during which talks were held, took place in a constructive spirit from 9 through 12 November; the Italian representative was received by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. During the meeting the two countries' adherence to the cause of detente was confirmed and the mutual interest of the USSR and Italy in intensifying and advancing Soviet-Italian cooperation in various spheres was voiced--cooperation which has been continuing for two decades now.

Great significance attaches to the official visit to the USSR by Finnish President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, during which Soviet-Finnish talks were held at summit level. The documents signed on 12 November expressively demonstrate the constructive, mutually advantageous nature of relations between the two countries.

In examing international problems, the leaders of the USSR and Finland focused their attention on questions of the strengthening of peace, the curbing of the arms race, disarmament, the elimination of existing hotbeds of tension and the preservation and consolidation of detente.

These are the results of the three meetings between the Soviet leaders and representatives of such different countries: one a country developing along a socialist path having liberated itself from the feudal and colonial yoke; one a capitalist country belonging to NATO: and one, also a capitalist country, but a neutral one. For all that the common demoniator of these meetings was identical: Prevailing over everything is the common desire for the consolidation of peace, the development of international cooperation advantageous to all and the preservation and consolidation of detente. This is an expression of the fruitful results of the truly gigantic work done by our party and state in implementing the peace program elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, as a result of which--despite the frenzied resistance of aggressive forces--the precious capital of international trust, accumulated little by little, is constantly growing.

Even our ideological opponents have been obliged to acknowledge the successful nature of this work for the benefit of peace. "It is perfectly obvious that Soviet President L.I. Brezhnev intends to develop detente with the Western world," the Washington POST wrote on the eve of the 63d anniversary of October. "Scarcely a day goes by without L.I. Brezhnev speaking of the need for detente to the leaders of one country or another... and this is making an impression even on...eminent Americans who have visited Moscow.

Our party, the state and the entire people will continue their struggle to preserve and consolidate peace, certain that if they mobilize all forces which stand for detente--and they are numerous throughout the world--then it is perfectly possible to return interstate relations to the favorable channel of detente in which they developed in the previous decade.

Time to Return to Reality!

Under these conditions voices are being heard increasingly loudly in the West, particularly in West Europe and also in the United States, expressing profound alarm at the mounting campaign by the bellicose forces who, counter to the people's will, are obstinately seeking to turn back historical development, put an end to detente, resurrect the cold war, intensify the arms race and open the way to dangerous adventures.

As is well known, this campaign reached a peak of intensity during the period of election fever in the United States, which lasted a whole year and during which the two main rival parties--the Democrats and the Republicans--while seemingly vying with each other were essentially acting from the same positions, demanding the intensification of the arms race and attempting to back up these demands with prattle about the alleged "Soviet threat."

The day after the elections, which were marked by the fact that almost half the electorate boycotted them, commentator James Reston wrote in the New York TIMES: "After the carousing comes the hangover. It would be nice to think that henceforth everyone will rally together and concern themselves with the country's affairs. However, it was a deplorable fact in these elections that they not only failed to clarify the country's problems but on the contrary complicated them; they not only failed to rally the people but, on the contrary, divided them." And he rightly stated that to resolve the very complex problems now facing America "it is necessary to aim not at antagonism but at cooperation between rival forces both in the United States and abroad."

In another article the New York TIMES again opportunely recalled that it is essential for the United States "that the nation should not be drawn into war and that a policy be pursued which takes realities into account, not a policy of confrontation."

Of course, it is still early to judge whether in the next 4 years the sober warnings which are being issued increasingly frequently by those who are aware of the present correlation of forces in the international arena will be heeded. The Republican administration headed by President-elect R. Reagan will only take office in January. But time does not wait, and the urgent problems put on one side in 1980 await a solution and U.S. allies, aware of the dangers encumbering many of the rash statements made in the past few months which have helped the aggravation of the situation and the intensification of the arms race, are now discussing the prevailing situation with understandable concern.

A subject of paramount concern for the United States's West European allies' is the impossibility--because of the continuing economic crisis--of fulfilling Washington's demand for an annual increase of 3 percent in their military budgets. But, as the newspaper KOLNER STADT-ANZEIGER wrote on 11 November, the United States intends to bring "strong pressure" to bear on them, demanding the further intensification of the arms race. "The chancellor is threatened with the danger of coming under the cross fire of the present Carter administration and the Reagan team," the newspaper says. "Carter will tell Schmidt of the U.S. intention to increase its military budget by 5 percent while Reagan's entourage will start talking of an increase of as much as 7 percent."

The U.S. allies are also alarmed by the increasingly frequent statements in Washington to the effect that people there want to "give up as a bad job," as Republican Senator John Tower put it, the Soviet-American SALT II treaty, on which people in Western Europe have pinned great hopes for strategic arms limitation. After all in December 1979 the U.S. allies reluctantly agreed to the deployment of new American missiles on their territory only on the condition that the treaty would be ratified and that talks would begin on reducing nuclear facilities in Europe.

After lengthy procrastination by the American side, these talks began in Geneva in October. They are continuing, and the Soviet Union attaches great significance to them, striving to ensure that the question of medium-range missiles is resolved simultaneously and in organic conjunction with the question of American forward-based nuclear facilities and that the appropriate agreement will come into force after the ratification of the SALT II treaty.

Naturally talk about "giving up" the treaty "as a bad job," which has recently been supplemented in Washington by statements to the effect that "arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union must be linked to Soviet policy in various parts of the globe," is arousing understandable concern among all those who have not lost their sense of reality.

After all, it must be clear to everyone that literally everything in the world could be tied together in a single knot, but could such a vast knot be untied? And if there is a desire to lessen tension and strengthen peace, it would be logical not to complicate the talks, but to do everything possible to ensure that they are conducted constructively and develop more rapidly.

As for the SALT II treaty, it must be clear to everyone that this most important document, which was elaborated over a 7-year period with the participation of both Republican and Democratic administrations in the United States and which is based on a just assessment of the balance of forces, accords not only with the USSR's interests, but with those of the United States. And those people in Washington who are now attacking that treaty so fiercely are like a man cutting off the branch he is sitting on.

In the present international situation it is important not to squander the capital of businesslike cooperation created by joint efforts over long years in the interests of all mankind, but to preserve it. That is why the Soviet Union consistently advocates the preservation and constructive use of all the forums created during the years of the decade of detente for talks aimed at securing progress along the path of developing international cooperation.

The USSR advocates the unvarying continuation of all talks commenced formerly on the basis of the principles of equality and identical security. Here it proceeds on the basis of considerations in which its partners have at least equal interest.

The Madrid Meeting

Guided by such considerations, the Soviet Union is also taking part in the latest meeting of representatives of the states which took part in the all-European CSCE which has opened in Madrid, although there too the actions of forces which seek any pretext to whip up still further the international situation and hinder the adoption of constructive resolutions are making themselves felt.

Despite these actions, the Soviet Union, not yielding to fruitless irritation or permitting itself to be drawn into sterile polemics, is demonstrating its readiness to make serious efforts for the sake of detente and peace.

"We are not blind to the fact that some people would like to make this meeting not a businesslike conference but a forum for propaganda in the low style, for demagogic speeches," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech in the Kremlin on 12 November. "But he will resolutely combat such attempts and firmly follow the line of achieving agreements which serve the interests of detente, security and a peaceful future for the peoples."

If such an approach prevails at the Madrid meeting it may be hoped that it will be possible to sum up in a businesslike way the results of the work done in the last 5 years in implementing the principles of international relations set out in the Final Act of the all-European conference, which was signed by the heads of 35 states, and to discuss and adopt decisions which will open the way, in particular, the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

As a counterweight to the maneuvers of the United States and the NATO bloc, which seek to turn the Madrid meeting into a kind of "verbal bullfight," the representatives of a number of West European countries have come out in favor of holding the meeting in a constructive spirit. The West European public is also in favor of this.

"The West needs the security conference not in order to express its condemnation of the USSR's policy," Britain's THE GUARDIAN newspaper reasonably writes. And it adds. "The Madrid meeting must have only one aim: to discuss means of cooperation with the Soviet Union."

A businesslike, constructive line in implementing the principles and accords of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki--that is what the European peoples expect from the Madrid meeting, as do the peoples throughout the world.

A week, just 1 week has elapsed since the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which inspired all mankind to the struggle for freedom and peace, was marked not only in the USSR but all over the world. And how much has been done in that week by our party and state in single combat with the forces of reaction for the sake of the victory of these high ideals'

New political battles lie ahead to preserve and consolidate detente, to develop international cooperation and to create the necessary conditions for the peaceful building of a new life. All progressive mankind is on our side.

INTRODUCTION OF AFGHAN ISSUE AT CSCE DENOUNCED

LD181756 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] The discussion of the implementation of the Helsinki accords signed 5 years ago has started in Madrid. The accords determine the framework of international cooperation in various spheres and above all in strengthening peace and security in Europe. The future of nations to a great degree depends on the successful implementation of the Helsinki accords. That is why satisfaction was expressed in many countries when the initial difficulties were negotiated and the conference opened as planned. The conference will end on 5 March next year. (?That means) that the participating nations will have enough time to work out resolutions provided they attend to their task with responsibility guided by a sincere desire to further the relaxation of tension and promote disarmament with due consideration being given to each other's interests.

However, there have been some alarming developments. Hardly did the discussion get under way when the Western mass media began predicting that it was unlikely that the conference would amount to anything and that it was bound to be a failure. Since the (?full) sessions of the conference are held behind closed doors one may (?think) that these claims are but a conjecture. However, the indications are that this is not so. It has become known that the American, British and some other delegates at the conference are still trying to block the discussion of the crucial international issues. They attempt to impose on the conference what is termed the Afghan question which has nothing to do with the agenda or issues that ostensibly relate to the internal affairs of the socialist countries. Representatives of these Western countries have not uttered a word about such crucial problems as the need to further the easing of tension, strengthening security in Europe and promote international cooperation. They have remained silent about the most important issue of curbing the arms race. According to Western reports the American delegate went so far as to call for armament and maintained that Soviet-American confrontation was imminent. He echoed recent pronouncements by the American Defense Secretary Harold Brown at the Brussels session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group.

The Soviet Union has always been for setting into motion all the mechanisms of just and peaceful settlement of international problems. The same applies to the Madrid conference. The Soviet side sees the main task of the conference in ensuring a constructive discussion of international issues, to work out resolutions on the easing of military tension and strengthening trust and cooperation among nations.

U.S. VIOLATES MADRID RULES BY PUBLICIZING SPEECH

LD190016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] At the Madrid meeting of the representatives of the 35 states which took part in the European Conference on Security and Cooperation a new state has begun: A plenary session is now taking place behind closed doors.

The representatives of the United States and its closest allies are continuing their political maneuvers. In violation of the procedure of closed plenary meetings, the American delegates' speech was at once brought to the notice of the representatives of the Western press by the U.S. diplomats. The American delegate, having started his speech with the admission that it is necessary for the United States and the USSR to cooperate with a view to stopping war, mainly devoted this speech to attempts at slandering our country's peace-loving policy.

The representatives of the socialist countries and a number of other European countries are exposing the unseemly propaganda maneuvers of the United States and the other NATO countries and are trying to direct the meeting's work to a discussion and positive solution of those tasks set before the Madrid forum by the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

U.S., PRC SEEK UN INTERFERENCE ON AFGHAN INTERNAL AFFAIRS

LD181132 Moscow TASS in English 1111 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] New York, 18 Nov, TASS--The United States in alliance with China have drawn the U.N. General Assembly into an unseemly venture--interference into Afghanistan's internal affairs, having imposed the discussion of the far-fetched "Afghan issue." This took place contrary to the resolute objections of the Afghan Government and in violation of the fundamental principles of the U.N. Charter.

But a resolute rebuff was given at the session to attempts of the Washington-Beijing alliance and their closest supporters to use that "issue" as a smokescreen to cover up their own imperialist and hegemonistic plans.

Foreign Minister of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost has emphasized that the transformations in the country, ushered in by the April revolution, are exclusively the internal matter of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Nobody has the right to doubt the Afghan people's right to choose its own social system. The victory of the April revolution, said Shah Mohammad Dost, the firm and consistent defence of the Afghan people of its sovereignty, and radical changes being implemented by it cause blind fury in imperialist, hegemonistic and other reactionary circles.

Facts show that as far back as in May 1978 Washington and Beijing started masterminding armed provocations and subversive actions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The first base on the Pakistani territory, designed for training Afghan mercenaries, was set up two weeks after the revolution. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency was entrusted with the task of organizing, arming, equipping and training the counter-revolutionary gangs in Pakistan. Chinese agents are particularly active in Afghanistan's northern provinces. They turned the 74-kilometre long frontier between the two countries into a source of permanent tension and provocations. Almost daily armed bandits accompanied by Chinese instructors cross the frontier, kill the local people, loot their property, take their cattle.

On the territory of Pakistan there are now about 30 military camps and 50 strong points. More than 30,000 interventionists were trained there in a period from June to November 1979 alone. 5,000 men can be trained there at a time. They are trained by instructors from Pakistan, the United States, China, Egypt and other countries.

The minister dwelt on a broad network of arms deliveries for counter-revolutionary gains, that was formed by the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States. Part of the armaments were taken by American war ships to the Indian Ocean from where by helicopters they were transferred to the Pakistani territory.

The delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has circulated "a green book of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan" among the participants in the plenary meeting. It is headlined "The Undeclared War--Armed Intervention and Other Forms of Interference Into Internal Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan". The book cites numerous documentary testimony which leaves no doubt that the enemies of the Afghan revolution, instigated by Washington and Beijing, unleashed a veritable war against the people who have themselves chosen their future.

The USSR's permanent representative at the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy has said: If the actions of inspirers and organizers of intervention against Afghanistan are considered from the viewpoint of international law, the conclusion will be only this: The United States together with Chinese hegemonists, the military regime of Pakistan and Moslem reaction embarked upon the road of direct military aggressive actions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

A limited contingent of Soviet troops stays in Afghanistan exactly with a view to repel these aggressive actions on the territory of Afghanistan. Its presence there serves only as a guarantee of national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan the threat to which from outside persists.

The Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan stand for a political settlement of the situation that developed around Afghanistan. But we stand for a genuine settlement, based, above all, on elimination of the causes that led to the complication of the situation in that region. The way to such a settlement lies through effective termination of the intervention from outside, through attainment of relevant accords between the governments of Afghanistan and its neighbours, primarily Pakistan.

Touching upon attempts of interference into internal [word indistinct] of Afghanistan, the Soviet representative has said: It is high time for those, who entertain illusions of a possibility of restoration of the old order in Afghanistan, to realize that there will be no second Chile in that country.

A speech which was made by a representative of Maoist China from the rostrum of the General Assembly was a knot of lies and slander, a standard choice of antisoviet insinuations.

The Foreign Minister of Pakistan Agha Shahi assured that his country "strives to nothing but goodneighbourly relations with Afghanistan," but, however, he could say nothing to offset the facts which show that Pakistan was turned into the main springboard for training armed gangs for carrying out subversive activities against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Korotkov Denunciation

LD181836 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Vladimir Korotkov commentary]

[Text] The Afghan foreign minister, Shah Mohammad Dost, has told the session of the UN General Assembly that his country is resolved to advance on the road of economic and social progress chosen by its people. Here is a commentary by Vladimir Korotkov:

The so-called Afghan question has once again been imposed on the session of the United Nations General Assembly. The United States, China, and some other countries have launched a propaganda campaign over Afghanistan and are resorting to all sorts of fabrications to cover up the undeclared war they are waging aginst that country. Bands of terrorists have for a long time been trained at camps in Pakistan, Egypt and China and infiltrated into Afghanistan. The terrorists are plundering and killing people, blowing up bridges and schools, poisoning wells and destroying crops. China's representatives described all this as a contribution by patriots to consolidating peace in Asia and throughout the world.

According to the United Nations Charter and international law arming and training mercenaries for subversive activities in a sovereign state constitute direct aggression against that state. No one is in a position to forbid a sovereign state to appeal to a friendly country for help in the face of aggression to defend its independence. The Soviet Union's assistance to Afghanistan has prevented Afghanistan's enemies from carrying out their plans. Beijing's plans to seize a large part of Afghan territory have failed to materialize and the United States has failed to gain a strategic foothold in Afghanistan to replace the one lost in Iran. The Afghan people have managed to wipe out major terrorist bands and defend the gains of the revolution. Many terrorists have voluntarily disarmed and handed in their weapons. Counterrevolutionary groups are disbanding themselves. Those misled by Western propaganda are beginning to change their minds and refusing to act against their own people which have chosen to build a new life in their country.

The instigators of the undeclared war against Afghanistan should have understood long ago that their adventurous plans are doomed to failure and that the only way to settle the situation around Afghanistan is to hold talks. However the indications are that the United States and its associates intend to use the so-called Afghan issue as the pretext to build up international tension. Therefore they are trying to impose on the United Nations a discussion of fabrications about the situation in Afghanistan and to pull through a draft resolution similar to the one prepared by Pakistan in a bid to block a constructive approach to the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

PETRUSENKO: REAGAN FACES OVERCOMING CRISIS OF CONFIDENCE

LD181445 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Nov 80 p 1

[Vitaliy Petrusenko "International Review: "The United States: A Crisis of Confidence"]

[Text] In recent months the world has witnessed a number of major election campaigns in the capitalist states. A new parliament has been elected in the FRG, presidential elections have been held in the United States and parliamentary elections have taken place in Portugal. Different countries, different traditions and, naturally, different results. But there is a common trait connected with the peculiarities of bourgeois parliamentarianism, which attracts by no means all of the electorate to the polling booth. In this sense it is indicative that only 52.3 percent of the electorate voted in the U.S. presidential election and the president was effectively elected by a minority--less than half of the American electorate.

Mass absenteeism--people's failure to vote--is not just a demonstration of indifference toward the "political process," as bourgeois socilogists choose to explain this phenomenon, but of an ingrained lack of faith in a system which offers no real choice.

Although history does not repeat itself exactly, Carter's November fiasco brings to mind the decline of the career of the last Democratic president before Carter, Lyndon Johnson. Having embarked on the path of bloody aggression in Indochina and having failed in his plans to build a "great society" in America, he lost face in unparalleled fashion in the eyes of the people and was forced to decide not to seek reelection. Before leaving Washington for his Texas ranch Johnson said that he could not pilot an aircraft which the 200 million and more passengers had no confidence in. The belated insight was intended for his successors: Johnson warned them most of all to guard against a crisis of confidence.

Carter also tried to fight against this dangerous crisis. "A crisis of confidence," he said on television last July, "strikes at the very heart, soul and spiritual essence of our national will. We can recognize a manifestation of this crisis in the growing doubts about the meaning of our life and in the loss of our people's common purpose. The erosion of our faith in the future is fraught with the threat of the destruction of America's actual social and political foundations."

What was said was the exact truth. But there was a covert purpose behind the unexpected candor and the somber forecast: to keep the crisis of confidence away from his domestic and foreign policy, away from the unpopular energy and taxation programs and totally relieve the White House of responsibility for the "erosion of our faith." Yes, the decline in Americans' faith not only in the administration but also in the two leading bourgeois parties, Congress, the courts, the mass information media and other institutions, norms and values serving the interests of the monopoly elite is an acknowledged fact. But faced with the loss of confidence each of the mechanisms of the state monopoly system is operating according to the principle of every man for himself. And the ball booted out of the White House grounds by the administration came back.

To understand better why the candidate of the Democratic Party, which regards itself as numerically stronger than its rival, the Republican Party, suffered such a heavy defeat you have to go back to the events of last summer. Modern U.S. history cannot recall a President losing like Carter did in the primaries, which are an interparty affair. There was a vote of no confidence from Democratic Party organizations in the key states of New York, California, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and others. Apart from anything else it was a condemnation of Carter's foreign policy of which the victor in the primaries in the abovementioned states, Senator Edward Kennedy, said that it was unnecessarily leading America across the threshold of a second cold war.

At the same time, the fact that tens of millions of Americans stayed at home touched one of the most sensitive areas of bourgeois democracy--the progressive devaluation in people's eyes of those very civil rights which for 4 years past the Washington administration had tried successfully to make the main item of imperialist ideological export.

Incidentally, this major ideological provocation against the world of socialism, which came to be known as the "human rights" campaign, ended up deepening the crises of confidence for the Washington administration. It rebounded on the liberal politicians in America, giving the motley band of bards of anticommunism a free hand. The Democratic Party has the politicians who patronized the anti-Soviet hysteria to "thank" for the fact that at the November elections it lost its majority in the Senate for the first time in 26 years and the liberal wing lost leading representatives in the legislative body.

The emblems of both American bourgeois parties depict animals: the Republican elephant and the Democrats' donkey. But far more important is the invisible emblem--his majesty the dollar, which is their umbilical cord. Approximately 900 political action committees were set up the business world at the last elections. From them the "elephant" and the "donkey" received tens and hundreds of millions of dollars. This is a safe stake. "Irrespective of who wins the presidential election business will still be the winner in Washington," the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT wrote. "Both Carter and Reagan approve of the things business wants: tax reductions, especially for companies, less administration control of private enterprise. The business world is good for the country."

Yet this time the scales of American business were clearly tipped in favor of the Republican candidate. Not just because traditionally the Republican Party is closer to the industrial and financial magnates or because its candidate had the support of the mighty coalition of the Western states' entrepreneurial circles. For various reasons American business also needs changes. Paul Oreffice, president of Dow Chemical, explained the motivation behind this: "The present administration is one of the weakest we have had in recent decades, chiefly because it has constantly balked at political issues at home and abroad.... From my foreign trips I have the impression that never before has the prestige of the president and the U.S. administration declined as much as it has recently."

What priorities then is the business world putting forward? Reducing the federal budget deficit, combatting the U.S. economic recession, overcoming the uncertainty in the country's energy future, waging a counteroffensive against West European and Japanese competitors on the world capital and commodity markets and curbing inflation, which is finally getting out of control. Finally, that section of "big business" which is making bigger profits than its fellows out of military orders is pulling out all the stops in order to add about $300 billion to the already astronomical sum of $1 trillion of expenditure programmed by Carter for the next 5-year period.

The fact that the legislators could not adopt a federal budget for fiscal 1981 before the elections and were forced to meet in Washington again this week is a reflection of the acuteness of the struggle on all these questions. It is a quite unprecedented phenomena when a "lame duck", as the outgoing Congress is called, has to embark on a difficult course. But there are no less difficulties awaiting the new Congress, which will meet next January.

The upper house, the Senate, where the President's Republican Party will have a slight majority, plays lead fiddle in foreign policy questions. The House of Representatives, where the Democratic Party has retained the majority, plays lead fiddle in questions of domestic policy, economy and finance. According to U.S. bourgeois economists' forecasts, in the first months after acceding to power the new administration will face the problem of the further increase in unemployment from 7.6 to 8.5 percent of the total workforce.

The 4 November elections showed that the American people were dissatisfied with the Washington administration because of its actions which have aggravated international tension, cancelled out much of what has been achieved as a result of the development of the detente process and increased the danger of nuclear war. According to the American press these sentiments in particular predetermined the "muting of rhetoric" in the Republican presidential candidate's speeches in the final 2-month stage of the campaign and his shift from the extreme right to a "moderate center" position on questions relating primarily to domestic but also to foreign policy.

During the election campaign R. Reagan expressed the opinion that detente must be a two-way not a one-way street. Who can object to this? The trouble, however, is that in recent years it is precisely Washington that has been striving to distance itself from the main trends of detente and drive it into the channel of fruitless polemics far removed from people's real security needs. U.S. diplomacy has come out with these tactics yet again on the eve of the Madrid meeting, demanding that the other NATO countries play the same game.

As for our country, as was declared most responsibly in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses at the reception on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, "the Soviet Union will remain unfailingly loyal to the peaceful course of its foreign policy." In the congratulations telegram to Ronald Reagan on his election as U.S. President Leonid Ilich Brezhnev expressed hope for the improvement of relations between the two countries in the interests of the Soviet and the American peoples and in the interests of consolidating peace.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS GUS HALL ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

LD121105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States

Dear Comrade Gus Hall!

The CPSU Central Committee sends you warm fraternal greetings and the most cordial congratulations on your 70th birthday.

All your many years of sociopolitical activity have been inextricably linked with the workers movement and the struggle of the Communist Party of the United States for the interests of the working class and all working people of the country. Soviet people prize highly your tireless, selfless struggle for peace and detente and against the arms race, for mutual understanding and mutually advantageous cooperation between the peoples of the United States and USSR in the name of man's peaceful future. They know you as an eminent figure of the international communist movement who actively defends its internationalist Marxist-Leninist principles and its cohesion in the struggle for the great ideals of socialism and peace.

We wish you, dear Comrade Hall, good health and successes in your political and theoretical activity for the benefit of your people and of peace and progress throughout the world.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

SENATE VOTES TO LIFT GRAIN EMBARGO FOR SECOND TIME

LD191110 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Washington, 19 Nov, TASS--The U.S. Senate for the second time voted for the lifting of the embargo imposed by the Carter administration on the sale of U.S. grain to the Soviet Union. By 51 votes to 35 the Senate endorsed the bill on appropriations for the needs of the Department of State and the departments of justice and commerce. The bill contains an amendment banning the spending of federal funds for the realisation of the embargo.

The decision by the upper house of U.S. Congress, reflecting the wide-spread sentiments in the United States, particularly among the farmers' circles, is an evidence of the unpopularity and failure of the Washington's administration's nearsighted decision. Senator Larry Pressler, the author of the amendment to the appropriations bill, has stated that the embargo on grain sales has not done the slightest damage to the Soviet Union but has cost the U.S. farmers hundreds of millions of dollars.

The bill is being referred for discussion to the House-Senate committee, after which it is to be submitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives for final endorsement.

CANADA DECIDES TO LIFT RESTRICTIONS ON GRAIN DELIVERIES

LD171152 Moscow TASS in English 1023 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Ottawa, 17 Nov, TASS--The Canadian Government has lifted all restrictions on grain deliveries to the Soviet Union imposed earlier under the pressure from the U.S. administration, Canada's Minister of State (Canadian Wheat Board) Hazen Argue said. The minister stressed that the decision had been taken in line with the statement made by the federal government to the effect that Canada would pursue its traditional policy with regard to grain deliveries to the Soviet Union.

Hazen Argue said that the lifting of restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union would promote brisker trade between the two countries and would improve the position of the Canadian farmers who had suffered big losses as a result of the support given by the former Conservative government to Washington's embargo on grain deliveries to the Soviet Union.

JAPANESE-SOVIET ROUNDTABLE CONFERENCE OPENS IN MOSCOW

'Great Hopes' Seen

LD181800 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 18 Nov 80

["Development of Soviet-Japanese Links"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov, TASS--TASS news analyst Aleksandr Stroganov writes:

The second "round-table" conference of representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public opens in Moscow today. Taking part in the conference from the Soviet side are prominent scientists, heads of ministries and departments, public organisations. A representative Japanese delegation includes heads of societies and association of friendship with the Soviet Union, prominent political and public figures, representatives of the business world, deputies of parliament, workers in science and culture. The participants in the conference will consider problems of ensuring peace and security in Asia, developing political, economic, cultural and scientific-technical links between the USSR and Japan. The Soviet Union has always been advocating the development of such links.

"Our economic and other links with neighbouring Japan are significant and mutually-advantageous, as before. We are ready to develop these links in the future, and to what an extent--this will depend on the Japanese side", said in Alma-Ata in August 1980 General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

The public of both countries should be fully aware of the danger that might come in the wake of deterioration of Soviet-Japanese relations. The only reasonable alternative in these conditions is to display a sober, realistic approach to the appraisal of the obtaining situation and to reveal those positions or viewpoints in which the views of both sides coincide or are close to each other. This will make it possible to remove, step by step, the deliberately-raised obstacles on the way of development of Soviet-Japanese relations, to create such an atmosphere that would open favourable possibilities for solution of still more complex and difficult problems.

The Soviet Union in its policy towards Japan invariably proceeds from the firm confidence that the friendly relations fully accord with the long-term national interests of the peoples of both countries. The course of goodneighbourliness is the principled line of the foreign policy which the Soviet Government has been consistently carrying out, irrespective of fluctuations in the international situation.

The ranks of champions of the Japanese-Soviet friendship are broadening and strengthening in Japan from year to year, despite the complexity of the international and political situation. The Soviet public highly appreciates the efforts of those social forces of Japan which actively disclose the slander on the alleged "Soviet threat" to that country, advocate conclusion of a Japanese Soviet peace treaty, actively stand for the development of bilateral links.

The Soviet people pin great hopes on the success of the conference, believing that this meeting of prominent representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public will become a significant milestone in the history of relations between the two countries.

Japanese Chairman's Speech

LD182332 Moscow TASS in English 2156 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov, TASS--"I highly appreciate the peace initiatives of the USSR and give my full support to them", said Hirohide Ishida, president of the Parliamentary Association of Japanese-Soviet Friendship, speaking at the 2nd conference of the Soviet-Japanese public round table which opened here today.

Fifteen years ago the peaceful coexistence policy started to be established in international relations, Mr Ishida stressed, this was largely due to the efforts of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders. Mr Ishida expressed the hope that in the present conditions the leaders of the United States and the USSR could quietly assess the situation and resume active talks in the interests of detente. He said it was necessary to give a thorough study to disarmament proposals made by the Soviet Government in the United Nations.

Talking of the development of Japanese-Soviet ties, Mr Ishida said: "I firmly believe in the need for all-round improvement of bilateral relations."

Despite the cooler Japanese-Soviet relations, ties continued to develop this year too, Mr Ishida noted. In the economic sphere, major successes were achieved in a joint project to develop the Sakhalin oil and natural gas which would favourably tell on Japan's supply with natural resources. Despite certain problems, progress has been made in the elaboration of a joint Japanese-Soviet fishery project. It is necessary to actively expand cooperation in those spheres where positive results have been reaped, Mr Ishida stressed.

More active economic cooperation is a major task, he said. He also stressed that as it followed from Leonid Brezhnev's speech in Alma-Ata, broader Japanese-Soviet economic exchanges and cooperation were fully in line with bilateral interests and simultaneously ensured stable political relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

Scientific and cultural exchanges also open broad opportunities, Mr Ishida continued. The level of fundamental research in the Soviet Union and of applied studies in Japan is universally known. Their achievements are confirmed by numerous symposiums held in both countries. Both Japan and the USSR have great respect for each other's cultures. Their future task is to broaden the existing exchange of printed publications and films. Despite the deplorable fact that Japan was out of the Moscow Olympics, Japanese-Soviet ties in sports should not be curbed but developed in future, Mr Ishida said.

In conclusion he expressed the hope that the second round-table conference would promote the development of friendship and understanding between the peoples of Japan and the Soviet Union.

KYODO Report on Speech

OW190114 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov (KYODO)--Hirohide Ishida, chairman of the Japanese Dietmen's League for Friendship With the Soviet Union, stressed Tuesday that there was need to improve friendly relations between the two neighboring countries of Japan and the Soviet Union. In a keynote speech delivered at the opening session of the second Japan-Soviet roundtable conference here, Ishida, a senior member of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, said strengthening of bilateral friendly relations was necessary despite the fact that relations between the two countries clearly had deteriorated in the past year.

He noted that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan increased doubts harbored among the Japanese people on the intentions of the Soviet Union in respect to promoting peace. Ishida also said the Soviet military buildup in the Far East, particularly in the four northern islands off eastern Hokkaido claimed by Japan, has resulted in promoting uneasiness among the Japanese people.

On the international situation, he expressed the hope that leaders of the U.S. and the Soviet Union will resume intensive talks for detente in order to ease international tension. He hoped that President Leonid Brezhnev will take the initiative in this respect.

Timofey Guzhenko, chairman of the Soviet-Japan society and merchant marine minister who delivered the keynote speech for the Soviet Union, criticized recent moves in Japan to lay the responsibility for the present international tension on the Soviet Union. He noted that some quarters were stirring up distrust against the Soviet Union by emphasizing the Soviet military threat. He declared that Japan, which took sanctions against the Soviet Union by bringing up the Afghanistan issue which is not directly related to Japan-Soviet Union, is responsible for the deteriorated bilateral relations.

Guzhenko's remarks indicated that there still is a wide gap in views between the Japanese and Soviet sides.

The three-day roundtable conference, the first large-scale meeting to be held since the Japanese Government imposed economic and other sanctions against the Soviet Union for its intervention in Afghanistan, is being attended by some 130 Japanese participants, including 14 Diet members of the LDP and opposition parties as well as representatives of private circles led by Shigeyoshi Matsumae, president of the Association of Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. The Soviet Union is represented by some 500 persons.

The participants were scheduled to hold subcommittee meetings on Wednesday and Thursday to discuss international and bilateral relations, economic problems and cultural and sports exchanges. A plenary session will be held on Thursday at which time a joint communique will be announced. The Japanese participants plan a meeting with Soviet leaders on Friday.

Soviet Minister's Speech

LD182326 Moscow TASS in English 2204 GMT 18 Nov 80

["Timofey Guzhenko on Soviet-Japanese Relations"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov, TASS--"The Soviet Union invariably adheres to its peaceful foreign policy course. It will resolutely oppose the arms race and military ventures and advocate mutually beneficial cooperation of all states. The Soviet Union is prepared to make concrete steps in the name of stronger peace and healthier international situation," said Timofey Guzhenko, chairman of the Board of the USSR-Japan society, minister of Merchant Marine of the USSR. He was speaking today at the second round-table conference of representatives of Soviet and Japanese public which opened here today.

"However, there is a whole number of countries--Japan is among them--where certain forces are actively trying to blame the Soviet Union for the arms race and the aggravation of international tension, and are spreading inventions about the 'Soviet military threat', Timofey Guzhenko went on to say. "The Soviet Union does not hanker after sources of raw materials in other countries, nor does it seek expansion. We have no territorial claims to any country, while some states--and this is common knowledge--do lay territorial claims to the Soviet Union."

"Twenty four years have passed since the time when the USSR and Japan signed the joint declaration in Moscow, thus marking a new stage in the development of Soviet-Japanese relations," Timofey Guzhenko said. "In the past years our relations have not been developing smoothly. They have known both upsurges and complications. But on the whole, the development of relations between the USSR and Japan in the post-war years was following an ascending trend."

"Unfortunately it must be said today that recently there has been a change in Soviet-Japanese relations, and in no way for the better", the minister stressed. "And it is not the Soviet side which is responsible for this. It is not the Soviet Union, it is official Japanese circles, which made steps aimed at limiting contacts between the two countries, at impeding the development of mutually beneficial trade and economic contacts."

"The propaganda campaign fanned up in Japan around the inventions about the so-called 'Soviet military threat', just as the campaign of territorial claims to the Soviet Union cannot but have a negative effect on the Soviet-Japanese relations," the speaker said.

"We have said more than once that the Soviet Union is not threatening nor is it going to threaten Japan," Timofey Guzhenko said. "In this connection a question is often asked in the Soviet Union: Isn't the myth about 'Soviet threat' used in Japan as a smoke-screen for concealing the trend towards building up Japan's military capability, which is done not without (?prodding) from Washington and Beijing? These steps are being made as Japan is joining ever more closely in the policy pursued by Washington and Beijing which are steering a course towards wrecking detente and working up international tension."

"The Soviet Union has repeatedly said it is ready to develop relations with Japan on the basis of goodneighbourliness, cooperation and mutual benefit," the speaker went on. "Our readiness finds its daily reflection in bilateral relations in diverse fields."

Timofey Guzhenko voiced conviction that political realism, far-sightedness and sober approach would prevail in Japan's policy with regard to the Soviet Union. "We are firmly convinced that it is a balanced approach to the problems existing in bilateral relations and a due regard for the genuine national interests, not some invested issues, or groundless claims and aspirations, which can ensure the development of Soviet-Japanese relations along the lines of goodneighbourliness and mutually beneficial cooperation," the minister said.

JAPANESE PAPER URGES IMPROVED TRADE LINKS WITH USSR

LD190926 Moscow TASS in English 0053 GMT 19 Nov 80

["Well-Justified Anxiety"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasily Kharkov writes:

The influential Japanese newspaper MAINICHI today printed an article which denounces the policy of curtailing trade and economic links with the Soviet Union, which Tokyo carries out to please Washington. The meaning of the article is that "economic sanctions", which were imposed upon Japan by her American ally, brought ever growing losses for Japanese firms. The newspaper believes that at a time when West European countries hold a more flexible stand, Japan continued following Washington, which seriously affect her national interests.

The article in the newspaper MAINICHI, which is not the first one dealing with this topic, testifies to profound anxiety of the Japanese business circles over the fact that Tokyo orients itself to Washington in shaping its trade and economic policy; demands are being voiced stronger in these circles that the restrictions that were imposed be lifted and that mutually beneficial cooperation with the Soviet Union be developed.

The USSR is a traditional big trading partner of Japan. After the restoration of inter-state relations in the mid-1950's Japanese-Soviet trade and economic links were rapidly developing. For their proportions, Japan in the capitalist world held the firm second place. But in the recent time, under the pressure of Washington, Tokyo started curtailing these links. In the first 8 months of the current year Japan's trade with the USSR both for the volume and the pace of growth was less than in the corresponding period last year.

Successful deals, concluded by a number of West European firms with Soviet foreign trade organizations, caused a veritable shock in the Japanese business circles. The Japanese press did not conceal irritation over the fact that because of the notorious "sanctions" Japanese firms lost at least three large Soviet orders for deliveries of industrial equipment which went to West European companies.

The Japanese business circles now exert a strong pressure upon the government, insisting that it should not look back at Washington but should carry out a more independent trade-economic policy. The interest in broad cooperation with the Soviet Union is on the rise, since the Japanese firms are clearly aware of the prospects linked with realization of the 11th Five-Year Plan in the Soviet Union on which it will embark upon early next year.

Experiencing an ever growing pressure from the business world, the Japanese Government, as was reported a few days ago by KYODO, decided to prolong the agreement with the USSR on trade and payments and also to partially alleviate economic "sanctions". But whether this decision be implemented smoothly will depend on the stand to be taken by the new American administration, the news agency points out.

Discriminatory measures against the Soviet Union have already become a boomerang which painfully hit Japan. Will the Japanese business circles tolerate that their interests should be infringed upon also in future?

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HITS JAPANESE-SOUTH KOREAN MILITARY TIES

LD181429 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Maj Gen V. Roshchupkin under the rubric "International Notes": "What the 'Cooks' From the National Defense Agency Are Engaged In"]

[Text] A good cook, the Japanese saying goes, can use everything except the moon and its reflection in the water.

To all appearances, the propaganda kitchen of the Japanese National Defense Agency is following this recipe. In an attempt to justify the accelerated buildup of the country's military potential and attempts to revise the Constitution, they are using a varied arsenal of tricks to intimidate the Japanese.

The National Defense Agency strategists have recently been undertaking a strenuous search, in Japan's coastal waters, for a reflection of the mythical "Soviet military threat" looming over Japan. And recently, speaking in parliament, high-ranking National Defense Agency staffer (K.) Okazaki discovered a "threat" to Japan from...the DPRK.

It is notable that this "discovery" was heard at a time when Tokyo, following Washington, is embarking on a rapprochement with the Seoul regime. After the advent in power of the new South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan, A. Ono, deputy general secretary of the ruling Japanese Liberal Democratic Party, visited Seoul. Assessing highly the bloody regime's actions "in saving" South Korea "from communism," she handed over to the dictator's fund a large sum, running into millions, "for military purposes," evidently as an advance.

The relations between the Japanese and South Korean military continue to be intensified. Tokyo, as is well known, is actively helping to equip the Seoul army. Japan, together with the United States, is supplying documentation and technology to the South Korean military industry. Servicemen from the South Korean puppet army are continuing to undergo instruction in Japanese military training establishments.

In recent months Tokyo and Seoul have been elaborating plans for joint maneuvers; an exchange of visits by warships has already been planned. In accordance with the agreement reached earlier on expanding military exchange, the two cpitals are being visited by high-ranking military delegations. Thus, the South Korean Air Force Chief of Staff Yun Cha-chung has had talks in Tokyo with the command of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces. And former National Defense Agency chief S. Kanemaru has visited Seoul and has been received by the dictator Chon himself. The press has reported that the Japanese Government entrusted the Tokyo emissary with the task of putting out feelers regarding the further development of ties with the South Korean "fuehrer." These talks emphasized the need to coordinate the actions of Japan, South Korea and Taiwan on questions of "defense of Asia."

The process of military linkage between Tokyo and Seoul, which is continuing--with Washington's approval--under the puppet "President" Chon, reflects imperialism's longstanding plans to knock together a militarist alliance between the United States, Japan and South Korea.

These plans are causing concern and fear among the Japanese public and they pose a threat to security in Asia and are fraught with the danger of increased tension on the Korean Peninsula and in the region as a whole. And nothing will succeed in whitewashing them, not even propaganda dishes mixed with lies, even if they are prepared by professional "cooks" from the National Defense Agency.

DPRK REPRESENTATIVE CONDEMNS U.S. 'PROVOCATIVE ACTIONS'

LD181230 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Nov, TASS--The KDPR's representative at the military commission on truce in Korea strongly condemned the U.S. provocative actions against the Korean Democratic People's Republic. He stated protest at a session of the commission in Panmunjom today against the continuing violations of the KDPR's air space by American spy-planes, military build-up by the United States and its Seoul puppets and large-scale military manoeuvres which aggravate the situation in the Korean Peninsula. He said that the American and South Korean military perpetrated more than 9,000 violations of the truce agreement in the past five months.

He said that the KDPR resolutely demands that the provocations be stopped and the American troops withdrawn from South Korea.

BAKHTAR CITED ON CONTINUATION OF AFGHAN TROOP MANEUVERS

LD190423 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1815 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 18 Nov (TASS)--BAKHTAR has issued an announcement by DRA Ministry of National Defense which says that maneuvers with the participation of the air force and ground troops are continuing in Kabul, Parwan, Ghazi and Nangarhar provinces. Their aim is to check and improve interaction of the units of the national Armed Forces of the DRA.

KARMAL INTERVIEW WITH CTK CORRESPONDENT REPORTED

LD181526 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 18 Nov, TASS--"We have always supported a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and called on our neighbours to solve problems by peaceful means. The peace-loving states and forces all over the world welcomed those proposals but our neighbours did not respond positively to them," said General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, President of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal in an interview with the CTK NEWS AGENCY and the Czechoslovak radio.

"The undeclared war against Afghanistan and the criminal terroristic actions by bandits and mercenaries trained and armed by American imperialists, world reaction and Chinese hegemonists, impede the development of our country," Babrak Karmal continued. "It does not mean of course that the implementation of our plans can be stopped in this way. The party and government supported by the people are ready to go ahead with their plans."

Babrak Karmal said that his official friendly visit to the Soviet Union was a "major political event." "Its positive results," he said, "will not only serve the interests of the two countries' peoples and enhance Afghanistan's international prestige but will also promote peace and detente."

Speaking about the situation in his country, Babrak Karmal said that efficient steps by party and state bodies to defend the revolution and defeat counter-revolutionary gangs had accelerated the irreversible process of elemenating counter-revolutionary forces. "Broad popular masses which actively help accomplish social and economic transformations, overcome transport difficulties and solve the food problems, made an important contribution to the success of the revolution," he pointed out.

When asked about the situation in the Afghan economy, Babrak Karmal said that his government had inherited a "dispersed and chaotic economy," the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan "did not only stop aggression waged by its enemies but also spared no efforts to achieve a rapid economic growth in the country. This year we have had good results in the agricultural sector of the economy. Much more grain, meat and Astrakhan furskins were produced than last year. The output of electric energy grew by 6.2 percent in the first half of this year, the output of gas grew by 6.9 percent and the output of sugar by 0.8 percent over the first half of last year. There was a considerable increment in the output of cement and building materials."

Afghanistan's economic development plan, Babrak Karmal continued, is based on a long-term programme of agricultural and industrial development as well as on the use of the latest achievements of science and technology. During the implementation of the plan the second stage of the agricultural reform will be carried out. The share of state and mixed sectors in industry will grow.

KABUL NEW TIMES CITED ON BABRAK KARMAL USSR VISIT

LD181324 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 18 Nov, TASS--The Afghan press continues highlighting the results of the official friendly visit to the Soviet Union of General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal, which were approved by the Kabul plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

The newspaper Kabul NEW TIMES has run an editorial article in which it is noted that the Soviet Union expressed readiness to give assistance to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in tackling its social and economic tasks in the interests of millions of the working people of Afghanistan. This assistance embraces the most diverse spheres and has the aim, the newspaper stresses, to eliminate in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan starvation, poverty, illiteracy and other social evils, the legacy of the past.

The party, the government and the people of Afghanistan, the article says, shall never give up the construction of a new society, free from exploitation of man by man, tyranny, exploitation, injustice.

A very important task has now been laid on the Afghan people--to destroy the enemies of the April revolution backed by the U.S. imperialism in alliance with the Chinese hegemonism and reaction of the region, writes the Kabul NEW TIMES.

STUDENTS MEETING URGES DEFENSE OF DRA INDEPENDENCE

LD190952 Moscow TASS in English 0205 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 18 Nov, TASS--A big meeting of students devoted to the 34th anniversary of the International Union of Students (IUS) was held today in Kabul University's assembly hall. Taking part in this striking demonstration of solidarity by the DRA's students with the International Union of Students were hundreds of representatives of Kabul University, the polytechnical institute, junior colleges, the military academy and military school.

The participants in the meeting adopted an appeal to all students of Afghanistan urging them to conduct a tireless struggle for the implementation of extensive socio-economic transformations in the DRA, and to resolutely defend their country's independence and freedom from the enemies of the Afghan revolution.

COMMENTARY REITERATES SOVIET POSITION ON AFGHANISTAN

LD181510 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] And finally here is a story about how the Western mass media distort the truth about the situation in Afghanistan. Officials in the United States and Britain would like to create an impression that their interests in the internal situation in Afghanistan is fairly recent, yet facts show that Britain and the United States have for many years been interested in what is going on in Afghanistan and have been trying hard to influence developments in that country in a way favorable for them.

In the late twenties Britain mobilized large force of mercenaries to sieze Afghanistan. It sponsored uprisings against legitimate Afghan governments. Such interference of this kind resulted in the overthrow of Amanullah Khan who wanted to carry out elementary social reforms in the country. After the Second World War Afghanistan attracted the attention of official Washington for its policy of setting up military bases in territories bordering on the Soviet Union.

More than once attempts were made to draw Afghanistan into the system of Western blocs. The New York TIMES reported that when Iran was ruled by Mohammad Reza Pahlavi the CIA tried through the SAVAK secret service to pressure the Afghan authorities into moving to the right and conducting a policy hostile to the Soviet Union.

The United States stepped up such attempts under the Carter administration. Those attempts were frustrated by events in Afghanistan. In early 1978 a wave of demonstrations and strikes against the repressive measures of the government of that time swept the country. On 27 April that year a successful democratic revolution toppled the government which represented the interests of the feudal elite. The new authorities announced plans to launch major social reforms. Both prior to those events and after them quite a few bourgeois politicians in the West admitted that Afghanistan was living in the Middle Ages and was in bad need of reform. In fact 90 percent of the country's male population and 98 of its women were illiterate. Poverty, epidemics and death rates were as high in the 20th century as in the Middle Ages and the mass of the rural population was brutally oppressed by the feudals. Yet the same bourgeois politicians received the democratic revolution in Afghanistan with hostility and some of them gave up their own talk about humanity, morals and so on to take a course for an undeclared war against the new Afghanistan. They entered the road of organizing external and internal counterrevolutionary actions against the democratic authorities. According to numerous reports in the Western press, already in May 1978--that is one month after the revolution in Afghanistan--Washington and Beijing began to push Pakistan to preparing an armed counterrevolution against Afghanistan. The subversive activities steadily grew in scale leading to the establishment on Pakistani territory of new centers to form and arm bandit groups for an invasion of Afghanistan.

Thus Afghanistan became a target of external aggression. In those conditions its government turned to the Soviet Union for help and late last year when the independence of Afghanistan came under direct threat the Soviet Union decided to meet those repeated requests by sending a limited troop force to Afghanistan to help it resist the aggression from outside. This is the only reason why the Soviet Union keeps its troops in Afghanistan. Despite these obvious facts the American administration took hurried steps to present the matter as a Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, as a Soviet desire for expansion. Yet even the British foreign secretary who in a number of cases fully supported Washington on this issue rejected the assertions of U.S. officials that the Soviet Union is allegedly seeking to have access to the (?warm seas), to other peoples' oil. There is no evidence in support of such talk, the head of the Foreign Office pointed out.

When the secret aggression against Afghanistan and the inconsistency of American interpretations of the events became obvious Washington resorted to a maneuver; American politicians began to speak of the need of some transitional settlement. This idea was disclosed by an American journalist close to official Washington. Mr (Crowley) of the Chicago TRIBUNE, who covered the U.S. President's tour of Europe last summer, said the proposal provides for the formation of special army units and for their sending into Afghanistan. What for? With reference to [word indistinct] he had obtained from U.S. officials the journalist specified: Washington wanted to replace the present legitimate Government of the DRA . Thus with the help of the new methods the United States is trying to achieve an old goal, [words indistinct] in its favor [words indistinct] to recover its influence in the region situated in direct proximity to the Soviet border. Yet experience shows that such schemes are doomed. Life in Afghanistan is getting back to normal. It is not by chance that it has been decided to repeal some of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan where they were introduced at the request of the DRA Government. At the same time Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has pledged further Soviet aid to Afghanistan to help it build a new life and defend the gains of the April revolution.

No one in the camp of opponents of Democratic Afghanistan in the West should have any doubts on this score: Further Soviet steps following the partial reduction of the Soviet military contingent sent to Afghanistan at the request of its government will depend on the line taken by circles which still encourage the foreign intervention against Democratic Afghanistan. A political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country is impossible unless the aggression against Afghanistan is stopped, and unless reliable guarantees are given against aggressive actions against that country from outside.

AFGHAN BANDITS FIND REFUGE IN IRAN; VIOLENCE INCREASES

LD182046 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 18 Nov, TASS--Members of Afghan bandit organizations who have found shelter and support in Iran and whom some Iranian leaders choose to call "Afghan Islam and freedom fighters" are engaged in very unseemly business here.

Two Afghan smugglers were recently arrested in Shiraz for illegal sale of narcotics, the newspaper ETTELA'AT says. Considerable amounts of heroin and hashish as well as weapons were found with the two criminals belonging to a large group of smugglers.

After "Afghan Islam defenders" appeared in Iran Iranian police had notably more work to do. Contraband cargoes, primarily drugs, started to come in a large flow through the Pakistani border which is open to the Afghan counterrevolutionary scum. Newspapers daily report clashes with armed smugglers, and bandit raids on Iranian villages. The press of the Iranian provinces of Khorasan, Sistan and Baluchestan puts the blame for most cases of robbery and violence on Afghan basmatches, demanding to put an end to the outrages.

'IGNOMINIOUS DEFEAT' AWAITS AFGHAN REBELS, PATRONS

LD180919 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 12 Nov 80 p 14

[Prof A. Kanimetov and Doctor of Historical Sciences V. Ploskikh article under the rubric "Something Unfamiliar About Something Well Known": "End of Khan Rakhmankul"]

[Text] Frunze--The measured roar of the turbulent Wakhan was shattered by four explosions. The echoes carried down the gorge and died away among the snowy mountains. Having blown up the bridges and blocked all the mountain paths linking east Afghanistan with the rest of the country, Rakhmankul's routed gang fled through the Wakhan corridor into the Malyy Pamir. The self-styled khan of the Kirgiz retreated like a hunted wolf, destroying everything in his path and plundering recalcitrant villages. For the umpteenth time his bloody trail is crossing borders.

Rakhmankul is a descendant of big feudal lords; his forbearers always had considerable power and included (Minbashi)--the highest military ranks of the Bukhara Emir and Kokand Khan. After committing serious common crimes in Soviet Kirgizia, he fled to China. On his way Rakhmankul robbed a trading caravan and killed all the merchants.

Having settled in northwest China--Xinjiang--Rakhmankul took the opportunity of a Muslim festival to invite the commander and all the soldiers of the local Chinese border garrison to a dinner celebration. More than 70 people came. When the unarmed Chinese had eaten and drunk their fill, Rakhmankul's bandits crept unnoticed into the tent and coldbloodedly butchered them all. After grabbing the garrison's weapons, materiel, horses and all its food the gang fled across the border into monarchical Afghanistan and settled on the Pamir plateau, where tens of thousands of Kirgiz traditionally live a nomadic life.

Having amassed a considerable fortune by banditry, Rakhmankul gradually seized power over the scattered Kirgiz tribes. According to travelers--rare in these parts--the Kirgiz had "great freedom and the opportunity to maintain their traditional social structure." In other words, just as they did hundreds of years ago, the nomadic herdsmen lived in poverty and in virtual slavery to the self-styled Khan Rakhmankul. He repeatedly emphasized to foreigners "his tribe's uniqueness" and, on the eve of the April revolution, when the stirring of new ideas had reached even the most remote Kirgiz nomad camps, he bitterly lamented that "the old traditions are beginning to break down and will soon disappear altogether." But in the meantime he regularly put in an appearance in Kabul to be received by the king and the prime minister. He enjoyed considerable influence in court as one of the biggest feudal lords.

By means of usurious transactions Rakhmankul had secured the rare fertile areas of the Pamir and his fields were cultivated for neglible pay by the poorest of the poor--more often than not orphans from poor families whom the Khan had "sheltered," but the countless herds of yaks and sheep were his main wealth. Virtually half the Afghan Kirgiz were economically dependent on the Khan, which gave him practically uncontrolled despotic power over the population of the border area.

It is clear that after the Sawr revolution (that is what the April revolution is called, for the month of Sawr in year 1357 of the Muslim calendar,) Rakhmankul was in the counter-revolutionary camp, knocked together a gang and moved against the legitimate government. Deliberately forgetting Rakhmankul's former crimes, emissaries from Beijing contacted him, armed his 500-man gang and dressed it in the uniform of Chinese border guards. Through the agency of these bandits the Maoists were seeking not only to combat the DRA's legitimate government, but also to implement their own longstanding plans, for the Malyy Pamir also features on the notorious register of "lost" lands that, it is claimed, must be "reunited" with China.

The bandits brought considerable trouble, blood and tears, but the plans of Rakhmankul and his Beijing patrons for tearing away the Malyy Pamir were not destined to be realized. The large, Chinese-armed gang in Badakhshan Province and the other counter-revolutionary detachments were routed. Rakhmankul himself fled. He took the last grain from the stalls, condeming the local people to hunger, and rustled 50,000 head of livestock. By "royal" command he even ordered all Kirgiz to leave Afghanistan. His henchmen brutally tortured those who did not obey. The poor herdsmen (Chamanbay), (Kut-Mukhammed) and (Kerim-bek) and many others who dared to disobey Rakhmankul were left without livestock, without shelter and without reserves of food; IZVESTIYA correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov met and talked with them.

The tragedy in the mountains of the Afgan Pamir is even now having protracted reverberations in that uneasy country. It will be a long time before the wounds are healed; the weeping of the hapless ruined families will long be heard. Nonetheless, while in his death agonies [presumably metaphorical], Rakhmankul did not succeed in luring the Kirgiz people of the Malyy Pamir into the abyss of destruction. The people did not follow him. Alone, like an animal cut off from the pack, Rakhmankul fled to neighboring Pakistan.

However, he is still not completely defeated and is hatching new plans. And he is supported by the reactionaries of every stripe who are trying to thwart the revolutionary process in Afghanistan. Washington sent a certain Harold Saunders--one of the leaders of the CIA and at one time the righthand man of U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger--to Pakistan. And in Pakistan, on the border with Afghanistan, the hasty formation of counterrevolutionary gangs began at more than 30 special bases and 50 strongpoints. In summer 1978 through November 1979 alone more than 15,000 mercenaries were trained on Pakistani soil, forming the nucleus for the armed intervention against the DRA.

Their leader, Zia Khan Nasiri, is a U.S. citizen. The main organizer of the counter-revolutionary gangs, (Bashir Zakriya), is a Columbia University "professor." The leader of the Afghan operation is R. Lessard, who worked for 10 years in Iran, then spent time at the American Embassy in Kabul, and has been in Pakistan since 1977. It is not all that long since the DRA security organs in Konarha Province arrested the CIA agent and an Egyptian citizen Diya' ad-Din, who had infiltrated Afghanistan's territory to collect espionage information and establish contact with terrorist organizations. Money is flowing from the United States, Saudi Arabia and other countries to (Tafail Mohammed), leader of the Jami'at-e Eslami reactionary organization, to be converted into machineguns, sub-machineguns and grenades for the Afghan counterrevolution. The Pakistani ship Rustam delivered 8,000 tons of Chinese-produced weapons for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

But all the efforts of Afghan counterrevolution and its patron are doomed to failure. History cannot be reversed. Renegades such as Khan Rakhmankul, Zia Khan Nasiri, (Bashir Zakriya) and (Tafail Mohammed) cannot withstand the revolutionary elan of the people's masses. There can be only one end to this struggle--the ignominious defeat of those who raised their hand against independent, democratic and freedom-loving Afghanistan.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN PROJECTS--Moscow, 17 Nov, TASS--A recent example of mutually beneficial Soviet-Afghan cooperation is the automatic concrete plant to produce 40 cu m [as received] mortar a year. The last batches of equipment for its construction have been shipped by the Slavstroymash factory in the Ukraine, writes MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION. The Soviet Union is rendering considerable help to its southern neighbour in civil engineering. Slavstroymash will supply technological equipment for a large concrete plant before the year is out. The Soviet Union has helped Afghanistan to build a number of projects. These include the Jarkuduk complex to extract and purify gas and a machine and tractor station in the Province of Balkh. The two countries are actively cooperating in the development of the Afghan consumer industry. The Dushanbe factory of textile engineering, for instance, has shipped a party of automatic looms for the Kabul factory of spinning mills. Another factory producing sales equipment in the neighboring constituent republic of Tadzhikistan is delivering to Afghanistan different machines for shops, cafeterias and cafes. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 17 Nov 80 LD]

HENG SAMRIN ARRIVES IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE TO EASTERN COUNTRIES

BK170638 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] According to the SPK correspondent in Moscow, the high-ranking Kampuchean delegation headed by Comrade President Heng Samrin arrived in Moscow at 1430 on 16 November 1980 Moscow time--2230 on 15 November Phnom Penh time--on its way to pay official friendship visits to Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Hungry.

AT Sherymetyevo Airport, the high-ranking Kampuchean delegation was warmly welcomed by Comrade Duysheyev, deputy chariman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and many other Soviet Government officials. Also present at this welcoming ceremony were diplomatic personnel of Kampuchea and of various other socialist countries in Moscow.

RESUMPTION OF INDONESIAN-VIETNAMESE TALKS 'GOOD SIGN'

BK171318 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1500 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] According to the Indonesian press, in the near future Indonesia will resume talks with the SRV on the demarcation of the contiental shelf in the South China Sea. In this connection station commentator Lev Almasov writes:

Aside from the nuances of the problem being tackled by experts from the two countries, it can be said that the resumption of bilateral talks between Indonesia and Vietnam itself is of special importance in some respects. It shows a tendency toward a constructive dialogue and reflects the desire of these Southeast Asian countries to attain mutual understanding. This tendency also reveals the increasing prestige of the SRV and confidence in it in the international arena.

Vietnam's interest in good-neighborly relations and cooperation with all countries in this region has been proven by its deeds. It is for the sake of attaining this goal that Vietnamese officials have on many occasions visited Southeast Asian countries. The benefit of these visits can really be felt. The negotiations conducted by Vietnamese officials in Jakarta, Bangkok and Manila resulted in the signing of economic and scientific cooperation agreements. For example, an agreement on cooperation in agriculture, mining, science and technology has been signed with Indonesia. Vietnam also signed agreements with Thailand and the Philippines on cooperation in economy, trade and shipping based on mutual benefit and equality. Its agreement with Thailand and the Philippines that these countries will (?not) offer their territory to any third country for hositile activities is of particular significance. The parties concerned have agreed to resolve any misunderstanding in the spirit of harmony and friendship.

There have been obstacles in the process of normalizing relations between Vietnam and the ASEAN countries. The main cause is Beijing's policy of creating a rift in relations among other countries aimed at aggravating the situation in Southeast Asia. The threat posed by this instigative policy is clearly evident and perhaps it is because of this that Beijing's attempts to obstruct the maintenance of normal climate in this region have not been successful. Political observers are watching the resumption of contacts between Vietnam and Indonesia and have described the readiness of the two countries to hold constructive talks as a good sign.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON PLENUM MEETINGS IN POLAND

LD182314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Warsaw: The paper TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PZPR Central Committee carries an article which says: The signing of the Gdansk agreement did not end the period of tension--the tension remains. There is no doubt, the paper says, that this is the fault of those who consider the agreement to be a short-term compromise, and who are trying to work up an escalation of demands against the authorities. The escalation of demands, TRYBUNA LUDU writes, subverts the Gdansk agreement. It wipes out that which we welcomed at the end of August. This escalation does not even out the disproportions in wages, but makes them worse, creates new difficulties, and all in all, tends to intensify the tension in the country.

According to press reports, a plenum of the Warsaw party committee has been held, with Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee taking part. According to PAP, the plenum acceded to the request of Karkoszka, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, to be relieved of his responsibilities as first secretary of the Warsaw party committee. Kociolek has been elected to this post. The same report says that a plenum of the Lodz Voivodship party committee relieved Koperski, first secretary of the Lodz Voivodship party committee of his post and elected Gzechowicz, former secretary of the Lodz Voivodship party committee to this post. The agency noted that at the plenums the need to take urgent measures for the full restoration of the party to its leading role and authority among the people was stressed. The impermissibility of passiveness on the part of party members was pointed out.

TRYBUNA LUDU TRADE UNIONS CANNOT BE INDEPENDENT OF PARTY

LD191115 Moscow PRAVDA In Russian 17 Nov 80 p 4

[TASS report: "TRYBUNA LUDU Article"]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Nov--The Polish public's attention is focused on the problem of the trade union movement, the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PZPR Central Committee, writes. Today practically everyone is united in the opinion that without changes in this sphere we will not avoid accidents in policy and negative phenomena in the state's activity. However, the system's socialist nature, which everyone approves, demands the strengthening of the working class' role in all spheres. For this reason we cannot agree to the trade unions being independent of the party or becoming the "sole genuine representative of the workers."

This resolution of the issue, the newspaper notes, would mean detaching the party from its social base, its class foundations. The working class' role must be expressed by its political organization, its party, and also the state system it has created--the people's councils and the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

The starting point for every debate must be awareness of our own achievements--the indisputable achievements of past years, TRYBUNA LUDU notes. Behind each of these successes we must see the party's political program, its will and its struggle and the organizational efforts of hundreds of thousands of its members.

The settlement of the serious conflicts in our public life, the newspaper stresses, conflicts which have become hazardous in the extreme [doshedshiye do granits tiska], is an important part of the political situation in Europe. Only the continuation of the former foreign policy makes Poland, which is an important factor for stabilization on the continent, an active participant in European cooperation. Anyone who does not realize this should give up politics, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses.

FRIENDSHIP ORDER AWARDED TO POLISH WRITER PUTRAMENT

LD181449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 80 p 2

[Text of "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding the Polish writer Jerzy Putrament the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples"]

[Text] For his active social and literary activity aimed at developing the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union and in connection with his 70th birthday the Polish writer Jerzy Putrament is awarded the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, the Kremlin, 13 November 1980

COMMUNIQUE ON HUSAK-KADAR TALKS NOTES POLISH PROBLEMS

LD181017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Important Questions Discussed"]

[Text] Bratislava, 12 Nov--At the invitation of G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, made a friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia.

The joint communique which was adopted states that in the talks, which took place in Bratislava, the leaders of the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic informed each other about the pressing tasks which the Czechoslovak and Hungarian peoples are resolving in building a developed socialist society at the present stage.

G. Husak and J. Kadar, the document goes on to point out, discussed the main directions of development of mutual cooperation between the two parties and countries. The alliance between the CPCZ and the MSZMP, common aims in the building of socialist society and inviolable friendship and alliance with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community have decisive significance for further strengthening and deepening the fraternal relations of friendship and Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperation.

The two leaders also exchanged opinions about pressing problems of the present world situation and the contemporary communist and workers movement. They emphasized the decisive significance of firm unity, cohesion and joint action among the countries of the socialist community in the struggle for socialism and the strengthening of peace and for international detente and disarmament.

The leaders of the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic expressed their support for the PZPR's efforts aimed at ensuring that the country's political and economic problems are solved by the Polish working class and Polish people under the leadership of the PZPR and at frustrating the intrigues of antisocialist forces and attempts by international imperialism to interfere in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

BRIEFS

INCREASED NATURAL GAS DELIVERIES--The Soviet Union has sharply increased the delivery of natural gas to the European socialist countries since the year began. The Soyuz gas carrier pipeline, along which natural gas extracted in the Urals is delivered to Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Czechoslavakia and the German Democratic Republic, now operates at full capacity. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Nov 80 LD]

FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER VAYRYNEN INTERVIEWED

LD181854 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Helsinki, 18 Nov, TASS--The official visit of President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen of Finland to the Soviet Union, just as the previous Finnish Soviet summit meetings, is of great importance for the development of relations between our countries", said Paavo Vayrynen, minister of foreign affairs of Finland, in a conversation with a TASS correspondent.

The minister stressed the significance of the documents signed during the visit to promote further development of trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries.

"The joint Soviet-Finnish communique on the results of the visit of Urho Kaleva Kekkonen to the Soviet Union", Paavo Vayrynen underlined, "speaks about the major significance of the stable character of relations between our nations. It is clear from the communique that both sides want to develop all-round cooperation in different spheres in future as well. "Now that the international situation is a source of serious concern," the minister said, "it is clear that the prospect of developing the process of detente and limiting armaments answers the interests of all states".

"We in Finland, "Paavo Vayrynen went on to say, "express satisfaction at the fact that the participants in the Madrid meeting, which had begun in an atmosphere of marked differences, managed to reach understanding on the agenda which made it possible for the meeting to go ahead with its work. We hope that this meeting, which is of great importance for the future of Europe, will pass in a constructive atmosphere, and that it will be possible to agree on a number of new measures aimed at developing European cooperation further."

"It is our sincere hope that the Madrid meeting will be in a position to reach agreement on the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, and that it will be possible to discuss Finland's initiative on drafting 'a programme of disarmament for Europe' at that conference", the minister said.

"During the talks between Leonid Brezhnev and Urho Kaleva Kekkonen," Paavo Vayrynen stressed, "the sides discussed in detail the international situation, especially the situation in Europe. I believe that the talks have been very useful--both sides have demonstrated willingness to further the cause of detente and disarmament", the minister said in conclusion.

FINNISH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISIT REPORTED

LD181651 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Of the Invitation of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, a delegation of secretaries of regional organizations of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP] headed by S. Timonen, acting organizational secretary of the SKP, was in the Soviet Union 31 October through 8 November.

Apart from Moscow, the delegation visited Krasnodarskiy Kray, where it visited industrial and agricultural enterprises and familiarized itself with the organizational work experience of the CPSU Kraykom and local party organizations and their activity in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. The Finnish comrades noted that they were particularly strongly impressed by their visit to the Hero City of Novorossiysk and to the legendary Malaya Zemlya.

The delegation had talks in the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department and International Department, the AUCCTU and the editorial office of EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA.

The Finnish comrades took part in the ceremonial events devoted to the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The SKP representatives stressed that they again had the opportunity to see the fruits of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the dynamic development of the socialist society in the Soviet Union, which has become a reliable bulwark for the peoples in the struggle for their freedom, independence and social progress and is a source of inspiration for Finnish communists.

SCHMIDT HOLDS TALKS WITH FRENCH, BRITISH LEADERS

Meeting With Giscard

LD190949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 80 p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Kharlanov dispatch: "Talks in Paris"]

[Text] Paris, 11 Nov--A meeting has been concluded in the Elysee Palace between FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt and French President V. Giscard d'Estaing. These talks, so the press points out, had not been planned in advance and were brought about by the need to discuss the complex problems which have accumulated both in the international arena and in relations between the two states.

The paramount place in the talks was occupied by the question of what foreign policy course the new American administration will begin to pursue following the election of R. Reagan as president and, in particular, what fate awaits detente on the European Continent. It is known, the newspaper LE MATIN writes, that France and the FRG have acted as a more or less united front with regard to the policy which Carter has been pursuing recently. In the speeches which they made in the Elysee Palace both the participants in the meeting emphasized their wish to "see America strong." It is all a question of what aims this strength will serve. Recently French and West German newspapers have been writing frankly that the United States might step up its pressure on its West European allies with a view to dragging them into a new spiral of the arms race and squeezing still more tightly the vise of "Atlantic discipline."

In the sphere of bilateral relations most attention was devoted to the disorder within the framework of the European monetary system. A paradoxical situation has now evolved here: the West German mark has ended up at the bottom of the "currency snake"--which has brought about an artificial rise in the French franc's rate of exchange.

At the same time, the two countries' foreign trade balance still works out in the FRG's favor. According to figures in L'HUMANITE, France owed West Germany more than Fr12 billion in the first 10 months of this year alone. The increased rate of exchange for the franc is undermining still further the competitiveness of French goods. As LE MATIN writes, Paris is insisting that the FRG take decisive measures capable of halting the fall of the mark.

LE FIGARO emphasizes that the talks in the Elysee Palace were held a few days before H. Schmidt's trip to the United States.

Meeting With Thatcher

LD172238 Moscow TASS in English 2226 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 17 Nov, TASS--Talks between the West German chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, and the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, have ended here today. Though the official agenda of the consultations was not announced, the GENERAL-ANZEIGER newspaper, close to the Bonn government, wrote that the two sides "discussed, primarily, such problems as relations between East and West, prospects for the relations of the West European countries with the USA after the election of Ronald Reagan president of the United States, as well as the EEC agricultural policy."

At a press conference, held here, the heads of government of the two countries expressed their concern at the global economic recession in the Western countries and "the growing payment difficulties of the majority of the capitalist states." They stressed the necessity of a resolute struggle against inflation and of "coordinated action against protection in the world trade". The last of the points is clearly related to the conflicts between the USA and the EEC on the world market.

The talks also reflected the serious differences between the Common Market countries, which have existed now for a long time in the issues of the EEC common agricultural policy and which have sharpened recently following the Community measures, cutting steel production in the Nine. Despite the assurances, given by Margaret Thatcher, of Britain's adherence to Europe, these differences are by no means eliminated.

Margaret Thatcher was asked about the well-known demands, addressed by Washington to its West European partners, of annual increases in their military spendings of three per cent, in real terms. The prime minister answered she hoped for a three-per cent growth in the military allocations this year. Yet she refused to give a similar promise for 1981.

This statement is regarded by local observers as a manifestation of the coincidence of the positions of Britain and West Germany, which is rather forcefully opposing Washington's pressure on the issue. It is well known that so far Bonn announced its readiness to increase its military budget by only 1.8 per cent next year.

The consultations between Helmut Schmidt and Margaret Thatcher, just as the recent talks between the West German chancellor and the French president, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, serve the purpose of a certain "coordination" of the positions of the leading West European countries in the major international issues on the eve of the visit by West German chancellor to Washington.

BRITISH REINVOLVEMENT EAST OF SUEZ SCORED

LD181556 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 18 Nov 80

["Britain 'Withdraws and Returns'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov, TASS--TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The London DAILY TELEGRAPH reported today that Britain reached agreement with the Oman Government on putting the coastal services at the disposal of British squadron which it "intends to keep in the Persian Gulf". What is at issue is establishment by the pattern of the United States of a British base in that tense area where the Pentagon has already concentrated more than 30 combat ships, including aircraft carriers, missile carriers, landing craft with marines.

The dispatch of a British squadron to that explosive area and the return to the policy of establishing bases on foreign lands is the direct consequence of the course of the Conservative government which is subordinated to Washington's diktat.

More than ten years ago London announced that Britain withdraws for all time from the "east of Suez" area, since her presence there is no longer in keeping with the national interests. That was the period when the U.S. aggression suffered full fiasco in Vietnam, when the "Nixon doctrine" appeared, in accordance with which Washington was assuring the world that the United States would no longer interfere by its armed forces into local conflicts, and security is to be maintained by the countries of the relevant regions.

In that political atmosphere, London declared for the whole world to hear that it withdraws from the "east of Suez" area, and that an end has been put to the era of British military interference, demonstration of force in areas which is thousands of miles away from Britain, and that Britain will have to recurrence to that.

And then in Washington they started getting rid of the "Vietnam syndrome" and the Pentagon "hawks", having forgotten the lessons of the dirty war in Vietnam, have now taken aim at the Persian Gulf. The Tory Government is in a hurry to join them. Such a turn in London's foreign policy course is not accidental and is prompted not by "national interests", but London's desire to adjust itself to Washington's policy aimed at aggravating international situation, fanning up conflicts and expanding military presence. The Persian Gulf area indisputably plays an important role in world economics, exactly in world economics, but not only American or British. Exploiting the crisis, the United States seeks to establish its control and diktat over that important strategic area of the globe and in this it is actively assisted by the British Conservative Government.

SOVIET JAMMING OF RADIO-TELEPHONE CIRCUITS REPORTED

LD181317 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 18 Nov 80 p 11

[Desmond Wettern report: "Ship's Phone Link Jammed by Russians"]

[Text] Severe jamming of radio-telephone circuits by the Russians in the south-west approaches to the English Channel and the Biscay area has been reported.

The captain of the British merchant ship Barbara Weston, 1,500 tons, told naval officers who boarded his ship in Cardiff during the current naval control of shipping exercise that for most of his four-day voyage from a Spanish port he had been unable to make contact with Portishead, the post office station handling ships' radio-telephone traffic.

The trouble was definitely deliberate jamming, not atmospherics, he said. When he eventually got in touch with Portishead the operator apologised and said the problems were due to interference by the Russians, possibly a fleet of trawlers.

Jamming of radio-telephone circuits is particularly serious for smaller merchant ships, which rely almost exclusively on them to maintain contact with their owners and shore authorities such as pilot stations.

The Barbara Weston also passes regular weather and sea conditions reports when at sea to the meteorological office.

A Ministry of Defense spokesman said last night that they had no reports of large-scale jamming. Complaints would normally be sent to the International Telegraphic Union in Geneva.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH BRITISH CHEMICAL FIRM--London, 17 Nov, TASS--The agreement signed in London today on cooperation between Soviet foreign trade organisations and one of Britain's major concerns, Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI), will provide the basis for export-and-import [words indistinct] (?covering) various chemical products. The first contracts under the agreement were already signed today, including long-term contracts between the Soviet foreign-trade association Soyuzkhimeksport and ICI on the mutual deliveries during 1981-1985 of dyes, pigments and semi-manufactured chemicals for the production of dyes for a total of 25 million sterling (40 million roubles). British businessmen believe that the implementation of the 1-year agreement between ICI and Soviet foreign trade organisations will promote mutually advantageous trade between Britian and the Soviet Union. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2053 GMT 17 Nov 80 LD]

BAGHDAD, TEHRAN REPORTS CITED ON SUSANGERD FIGHTING

LD181843 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Nov, TASS--Contradictory reports are coming in from the sides about the situation in the area of Iranian-Iraqi combat operations. According to the data of the High Military Command of Iraq, fighting continues in the city of Susangerd and around it, the Iraqi troops are mopping up the pockets of resistance of the Iranians who suffer heavy losses in manpower and materiel. The Iraqi Army aviation raided the concentration of tanks and troops of the enemy near Susangerd and Ahvaz. 17 Iranian tanks and several fuel depots have been destroyed. One combat aircraft has been downed in the raids, 12 Iranian boats have been sunk on the Karkeh River. In the past twenty four hours fighting continued in other areas of the front as well.

Tehran, 18 Nov, TASS--According to Radio Tehran, the Iraqi troops have been driven back from the city of Susangerd. An Iraqi tank brigade suffered heavy losses in the fighting for the city, leaving back on the battlefield 20 tanks, big amounts of combat equipment. 200 soldiers have been killed. There are reports about heavy artillery shelling of the city of Ahvaz which caused civilian casualties. Heavy fighting is going on 35 kilometres from the city.

Exchange of artillery fire continued in the western areas of the front near the settlements Sumar Gilan-e-Gharb, Qasr-e Shirin, Kani-Sakht and Zuhr-e Shirin. Sixty Iraqi soldiers have been killed in the fighting near Sar-e Pol-e Zahab.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran has denied (?statements) of the Government of Kuwait to the effect that Iranian Air Force planes allegedly attacked Kuwaiti territory recently near the border with Iraq and rocketed the border post Abdali. (?A) statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran says that Iran "has never taken and will never take any aggressive actions against neighbouring states, including Kuwait." The statement underlines that Iran honours Kuwait's territorial integrity.

Geneva, (?18) Nov, TASS--News agencies report that Olof Palme, special envoy of the U.N. secretary general will shortly meet President Bani-Sadr of Iran and President Saddam Husayn of Iraq with the purpose (?of finding) ways for a settlement of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

Addressing newsmen here Olof Palme (?said) that the purpose of his trip was to sound the positions of the two sides and that any quick results could hardly be expected from his mission.

OLOF PALME ARRIVES IN TEHRAN ON MEDIATION MISSION

LD181740 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 18 Nov, TASS--Former Prime Minister of Sweden Olof Palme arrived in Tehran today as a special representative of the U.N. secretary general to promote a settlement to the Iran-Iraq conflict.

COMMENTARY ON RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE'S EXERCISES IN EGYPT

101st Airborne Division

LD182136 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Yelling Eagles in Egypt"]

[Text] Our Cairo correspondent Kim Gerasimov reports that orders, in English, have been heard once more for days now in Cairo West Military Airbase.

Earlier, a U.S. Phantom squadron, whose pilots had joint training with the Egyptian Air Force pilots for 3 months during joint maneuvers on probable military operations in the Middle East, landed at this base. Cairo West has become a supply base for about, 1,500 men of the U.S. landing force which was sent to Egypt across the airbridge from its base in Kentucky where the [word indistinct] Eagles--the 101st Airborne Division, or rather, the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF]--is stationed.

These Eagles are coordinating with the Egyptian forces in methods of carrying out military operations in desert conditions, conditions that bring to mind the Arabian Gulf, where direct U.S. military intervention is not ruled out. The Cairo leadership, one must point out, has always stressed its readiness to allow Washington to use Egyptian military bases for military operations in the region. As we can see, the matter is not confined to just words. The Pentagon is [word indistinct] the Egyptian bases which can, according to NEWSWEEK, become a bridgehead for the United States for the Arabian Gulf at the time of crisis. Events indicate that the United States is bent on the policy of military presence in the Middle and Near East. The majority of countries in the region are following with increasing anxiety how the RDF is (? using) the Egyptian bases. Where are these Eagles flying to?

Rassadin Commentary

LD181338 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] The United States has begun military exercises in Egypt under the codename "Bright Star." Units of the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] are involved. Our commentary is by Leonid Rassadin:

The exercises are being held in secret, but it has become known that about 1,400 American troops have lately been delivered to the big Cairo West Airbase. The troops are supported by tactical aircraft, helicopter gunships, antitank missiles, mortars and motor vehicles. As Middle East correspondent I had occasion to visit the area where the exercises are taking place. This is largely stone desert resembling in many ways the Gulf area. There seems little doubt that the Pentagon intends mainly to test methods of waging war in conditions very similar to those in the Gulf area. With Iran and Iraq still locked in conflict, such actions of the United States can only be seen as provocative. The news bulletin of the RDF staff throws additional light on the intentions of the Pentagon. According to the bulletin, the RDF is focusing on southwest Asia, including the Middle East and Persian Gulf. United States troops, it says, can reach there in a matter of hours and the United States warships in the Indian Ocean can keep a force of 12,000 men supplied with military and other equipment for a period of 2 weeks.

The "Bright Star" exercises in Egypt show that Washington is preparing for direct military interference in the affairs of the Middle East nations. Quite some time ago the American Government declared the region a sphere of vital interest to the United States. In pursuit of its own interests, the United States has made Egypt an associate in its imperialist moves. It has done the same with Somalia, Oman and some of the other countries of the Indian Ocean and Gulf area. Just recently it signed military agreements with these countries. These moves will do anything but clear up the hotbeds of war in the region.

The United States military preparations in the Middle East add to the tension and may have the most serious consequences.

PRESIDENT SAMORA MOISES MACHEL'S USSR VISIT CONTINUES

Brezhnev, Machel Award Speeches

LD181312 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev prestented the Soviet Order of Peoples' Friendship in the Kremlin today to Chairman of the Frelimo Party, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Moises Machel.

Leonid Brezhnev said at the presentation ceremony:

"It is a great pleasure for me to present the Order of Peoples' Friendship to our dear guest, Chairman of the Frelimo Party, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Comrade Samora Moises Machel.

"He is honoured with this high award for services in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for peace and social progress, for the great contribution to the development of Soviet-Mozambique cooperation and strengthening of friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique."

"In our country, Comrade Machel, we followed with a feeling of profound sympathy the courageous struggle of the Mozambican people who gained freedom and independence for its country under the guidance of Frelimo. Soviet people solidarised with that struggle and warmly welcomed your victory."

"An extensive program of revolutionary changes is now being carried out in the People's Republic of Mozambique. Inspired by the Frelimo Party's plans, Mozambique's working people joined the struggle against centuries-old backwardness, for building a society free from exploitation. These noble aims find full understanding and support of the Soviet people."

"In the successes accomplished by the Mozambican people your role, Comrade Machel, is great, the personal role as the recognized leader of the party and state, as the man who enjoys undeniable respect and authority with his people. We highly assess also your contribution to the cause of strengthening the anti-imperialist unity of the African Continent, to the struggle of the African peoples for eradicating the vestiges of colonialism and racism."

Samora Moises Machel pointed out in his reply speech that the Order of Peoples' Friendship is a symbol of the basic values of the rich historical heritage of mankind. It is evidence of the fact that the peoples are guided only by the interests of peace and cooperation. This is a symbol of inviolable friendship which unites people by fraternal ties in the struggle for their lofty goals. The Order of Peoples' Friendship is vivid evidence of the great contribution of the Soviet people to the cause of liberating the oppressed peoples, all working people, to the struggle for the triumph of socialism, for peace throughout the world, Samora Machel pointed out.

"The values which are embodied in that high award," he went on to say, "are the values of our people, for which it always struggled, and a constant of our socialist revolution. These are the values by which our people is guided in rendering unflagging support to the struggle of the oppressed peoples of Namibia and El Salvador, the Republic of South Africa and Palestine. These are the values in the name of which our people turned its country into a reliable rear of the struggle of the Zimbabwe people, in the name of which many Mozambican volunteers-internationalists shed their blood on the now free land of Zimbabwe."

This award is another stimulus for the Mozambican people in the cause of strengthening ties of fraternity with the Soviet people, with all peace-loving peoples. It attests to the invariable aspiration of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Soviet Union to constantly expand the relations of friendship and cooperation between them in the interests of strengthening peace and socialism throughout the world, Samora Machel pointed out.

Brezhnev, Machel Talks End

LD181220 Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov, TASS--Talks were completed in the Kremlin today between general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev; member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko; Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Zimyanin; member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov; member of the CPSU Central Committee, head of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, First Deputy Defense Minister of the USSR Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov and Chairman of the Frelimo Party, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Moises Machel; member of the Standing Political Committee of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, Secretary of the Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique Joaquim Chissano; member of the Standing Political Committee of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, Minister of Planning and Agriculture of Mozambique Mario Machunog; member of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, Commander of the Airforce of Mozambique Mpfumo.

In the course of the talks held in a friendly, comradely atmosphere, the sides completed the exchange of views on a number of the most important questions of Soviet-Mozambique relations and prospects of their futher development. Leonid Brezhnev and Samora Moises Machel reaffirmed the mutual aspiration to develop and strengthen cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique in various areas.

Leonid Brezhnev informed Samora Moises Machel about preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress, about tasks facing the communists and the whole Soviet people in resolving the economic and social questions advanced at the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee in October. Leonid Brezhnev also said about party conferences currently held in the country at which working people sum up the implementation of the current five-year period (1976-1980) and discuss tasks of the forthcoming decade.

Samora Moises Machel informed about the Frelimo Party's activities in building in the People's Republic of Mozambique of the foundations of socialist society, overcoming the vestiges of colonialism and strengthening the country's national independence and its revolutionary role in southern Africa.

The text of the Soviet-Mozambique statement has been coordinated and is published in the press.

Documents Signed

LD181250 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov, TASS--Soviet-Mozambique Documents were signed in the Kremlin today.

A joint Soviet-Mozambique statement was signed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and by Chairman of the Frelimo Party, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Moises Machel.

An agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and the Frelimo Party was signed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev on behalf of the CPSU, and by Chairman of the Frelimo Party, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Moises Machel on behalf of the Frelimo Party.

A protocol was also signed on cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Mozambique for 1981-1982. It was signed by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, and Joaquim Chissano, member of the Standing Political Committee of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, secretary of the Central Committee and foreign minister of Mozambique.

The signing ceremony was attended, on the Soviet side, by members of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee Viktor Grishin, Andrey Kirilenko, Mikhail Suslov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee Vasiliy Kuznetsov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Ivan Kapitonov, Vladimir Dolgikh, Mikhail Zimyanin, Konstantin Rusakov and other officials and, on the side of Mozambique, by members of the party and state delegation of Mozambique.

Departure for Frunze; Brezhnev Present

LD191026 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 19 Nov, TASS--Chairman of the Frelimo Party, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Moises Machel left Moscow for Frunze, the capital of the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Kirgizia, today. He is in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government on an official friendly visit at the head of a party-and-state delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

At the airport, Samora Moises Machel, other members of the delegation were seen off by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Zimyanin, other officials.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT TO HEAD NEW STANDING COMMISSION

LD141928 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Luanda, 14 Nov, TASS--Deputies of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Angola have elected a Standing Commission which will be the supreme body of power in the period between sessions of the assembly.

The commission includes 25 people. Among them are members and candidate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party.

Chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, President of the republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos was approved as chairman of the Standing Commission of Angola's People's Assembly.

ANGOLA CELEBRATES FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

Brezhnev Congratulations

LD171101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola

On the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the People's Republic of Angola I send you, the MPLA-Workers Party Central Committee and the Angolan people cordial congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the entire Soviet people.

Soviet people assess highly the Angolan people's determination to build the foundations of a socialist society in their country. We share the Angolan comrades' opinion that the creation of a vanguard party on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles, the creation of organs of the people's power, and the consolidation of statehood are an important step in this direction. I wish the MPLA-Workers Party leadership further successes in rallying the working masses for the sake of implementing fundamental socioeconomic transformations, and consolidating and developing the country's political and economic independence.

The principled and consistent foreign policy course of the People's Republic of Angola aimed at the struggle aginst imperialism and colonialism and at support for the national liberation movements is meeting with increasing international recognition. The ability of the young Angolan state to resist the South African racists and repel their aggressive actions, inspired by reactionary circles of the imperialist powers with a view to forcing Angola to turn from its chosen path, is eliciting a feeling of profound respect among the progressive people of the whole world.

The relations of close friendship and cooperation between our countries and parties, based on the firm foundation of the friendship and cooperation treaty, were initiated back during the lifetime of Antonio Agostinho Neto, that outstanding son of the Angolan people. Soviet-Angolan relations have recently become broad and diverse, which has been considerably assisted by the talks held during your visit to Moscow.

The Soviet Union, loyal to Lenin's principles of proletarian internationalism, has been and remains the reliable friend of the People's Angola, ready to render it aid and assistance.

I voice the condition that the commonality of our goals in the struggle for peace and international security, for the elimination of the vestiges of colonialism and racism and for social progress will continue to serve as a guarantee of mutual understanding on important issues of the present day and of strong friendship and fruitful cooperation between our two countries.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Angolan Embassy Reception

LD141015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 80 p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark the Holiday"]

[Text] On 11 November L.V. Ferreira Junior, charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Republic of Angola in the Soviet Union, gave a reception to mark the national holiday--the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of Angola's independence.

The reception was attended by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; M.A. Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments and representatives of the public.

Progress Since Independence

LD141555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Lashkul dispatch under the rubric "11 November National Holiday of the People's Republic of Angola": "The Fifth Spring of Freedom"]

[Excerpts] Luanda--On 11 November 5 years ago, the 47th independent state--the People's Repbulic of Angola--appeared on the map of Africa. This victory was won by the country's patriotic forces under the leadership of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA].

The capital of Angola, Luanda. One May Square. Here, at exactly midnight on 10 November 1975 the national flag of the People's Republic of Angola was raised on a floodlit flagstaff amidst joyful shouts from the crowd and the roar of a machinegun salute. This event marked the end of almost five centuries of rule by the Portuguese colonizers. The cogwheel and machete portrayed on the red and black flag symbolized the arrival of a new era in the history of this country, which proclaimed the union of the workers and peasants.

The colonizers left a heavy economic legacy behind them. The situation was aggravated by raids by interventionists from the Republic of South Africa and provocations by bandits from splittist organizations.

However, the economic chaos did not frighten the patriots rallying under the banner of the MPLA. They began the struggle for the economic revival of the republic just as selflessly as in the years of battle with the colonizers. The Soviet Union, Cuba, and other countries of the socialist community rendered substantial support to the young republic during its hardest time. Soviet specialists and our technology helped the Angolans to take their first most difficult steps toward the consolidation of the economic basis of independence.

Each victory gave birth to newer, increasingly high aims. In December 1977 in one of the capital's most beautiful movie theaters the first congress of the MPLA-Labor Party took place. It is difficult to exaggerate its historic role in the consequent development of the republic. The congress approved "the basic directions of socioeconomic development of the People's Republic of Angola for 1978-80." The task was set of strengthening and expanding the state sector, which was assigned the leading role in the national economy. At the congress the MPLA was transformed into the MPLA-Labor Party. [paragraph continues]

This decision did not by any means signify merely a formal act, a simple change of names. It bore witness first of all to the transformation of the national liberation movement, which was not homogenous in composition, into the party of the working class. The creation of a vanguard party allows, as the congress documents states, "the conscious implementation of socioeconomic transformations on the basis of planned development."

The path of socialist orientation selected by the MPLA-Labor Party finds unanimous support from the entire people of Angola. Particular mention of this was made again in a commentary from the ANGOLAN INFORMATION AGENCY [ANGOP] on the eve of the important date.

The new life for the Angolan people is having to be built under difficult conditions. The Pretoria regime does not cease for a single day its armed provocations against the republic. Splittists from the group of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, hiding on Namibian territory are making sorties into the southern provinces of the country, where they are destroying agricultural plantations, burning houses and killing peaceful citizens. With the help of the racists from the Republic of South Africa and puppet groups, international imperialism is attempting to destabilize the situation in Angola, to turn its people from the path of creating a new society, to make them withhold support for the liberation struggle of the patriots of Namibia and the Republic of South Africa.

Vain attempts! Despite imperialist intrigues, in People's Angola under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party, as the ANGOP commentary stressed, the revolutionary process is gathering strength, and socioeconomic transformations are being successfully implemented on the basis of further democratization in all fields and growing participation of the working masses in the social life and administration of the state.

Gromyko Cable

LD180951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeria Jorge have exchanged telegrams on the fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola.

The ministers' telegrams express confidence that the fraternal relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Angola will continue to strengthen, serving the Soviet and Angolan people's interests and the cause of national independence, world peace, progress and socialism.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES PANAMANIAN PRESIDENT ON CELEBRATION

LD171519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 80 p 2

[TASS report: "To Mark a Holiday"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Aristides Royo Sanchez, president of the Republic of Panama, a telegram in which he conveyed to the president and the friendly Panamanian people, on behalf of the Soviet people, congratulations and best wishes on the Panamanian national holiday--Independence Day. The telegram stresses that the Soviet Union is ready to continue to develop good relations with the Republic of Panama in the interests of both countries' peoples and of strengthening peace and international security.

In a reply telegram the Panamanian president conveyed to L.I. Brezhnev sincere gratitude for the congratulations and expressed confidence that the ties of friendship between the USSR and Panama will continue to strengthen.

INTERVIEW WITH PARAGUAYAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL

PY190004 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Our correspondent Anselmo (Septien) has interviewed Comrade (Ananias Maidana), a member of the leadership of the Paraguayan Communist Party. Let us listen to a recording of the interview:

[Begin recording] [(Septien)] Dear listeners in Latin America, most particularly those who hear us in Paraguay. We have invited Comrade (Ananias Maidana) to our studios, and we will ask him a few questions in connection with the celebration of the 63d anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution and the consequences it had for all mankind. I believe that the Paraguayan citizens know little about the significance of what happened in 1917. Let us listen:

[(Maidana)] With much pleasure, Don Anselmo. The great Soviet people and all progressive peoples of the world are joyously celebrating today, 7 November, the 63d anniversary of the Great Socialist Revolution, which radically changed the course of the history of mankind. This celebration coincides with that of the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the inspired leader and teacher of the international proletariat. As is known, during a deep revolutionary crisis the workers, peasants and soldiers under the leadership of the glorious Bolshevik Communist Party headed by the great Lenin stormed and conquered the main positions of Russian and foreign capitalists and landholders on 7 November 1917 and took over power. As of that day the workers became the ruling class. The historic October Socialist Revolution handed over the land, the factories, means of transport, banks, etc. To their legitimate owners, the workers of the city and countryside. That is, the private ownership of the capitalists and landholders was replaced by that of all the people over the basic means of production. In that way, for the first time in history the exploitation of man by man could be abolished.

For this reason, the Soviet Union has not felt the terrible evils suffered by the peoples of capitalist countries, among which is ours: economic crises, galloping inflation, high cost of living, housing shortages. Unemployment, so typical of capitalism, was eradicated 50 years ago. The Soviet people enjoy a degree of material prosperity which makes impossible any comparison with any country in the capitalist world. They have free medical care and free primary, secondary and university education; housing and transport is almost free [words indistinct] and the electricity, gas, hot water and heating services.

The great task of laying the material and technical bases in the future communist (?world) is being undertaken by the Soviet people under the wise leadership of Lenin's great party, and this is the most progressive and revolutionary event of our times. Every step in that direction takes us nearer the time of the liberation of all peoples from the yoke of capital, large estates and imperialist oppression. Every advance in the building of communism is a hard blow to imperialism and a great victory for the people.

The Paraguayan people understand that mankind has been able to live in peace for almost 40 years without a world war, basically thanks to the new and giant power which now exists in active opposition to the imperialist nations: the world socialist system led by the USSR, along with the successes and strengthening of the international labor movement and the movements of national and social liberation. All these national and international factors taken together have made it possible in the last few years to overthrow fascist and reactionary regimes, such as those of Portugal, Greece, Spain, Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Laos, Nicaragua, Grenada and today the heroic struggle of the great Salvadoran people against the intervention of the Yankees and their lackeys.

Our people do not stand alone. They experience and feel international solidarity as a powerful force backing them in their heroic struggle against Stroessner's bloody fascist dictatorial regime and its terrorist and criminal repression of Paraguayan communists and other steadfast patriots. That terrorist repression also makes itself felt outside the territory of the nation as shown, among many other events, by the brutal kidnapping of Antonio Maidana, first secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party, and Emilio Roa, his companion in the struggle, in Buenos Aires on 27 August. Alfredo Alcorta, second secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party, was arrested on 3 October, also in Buenos Aires.

The progressive and humanitarian forces of our country and all the world should intensify their solidary efforts to save Antonio Maidana's valuable life, demanding from the genocidal Stroessner guarantees for the life and immediate release of the great fighter Antonio Maidana as well as the 700 political prisoners who are now in the clutches of imperialism. World public opinion should also ask the Argentine Government for the immediate release of Alfredo Alcorta and the clarification of Antonio Maidana's and Emilio Roa's whereabouts.

[(Septien)] Thank you very much, Comrade (Ananias Maidana), for this interview granted to Radio Moscow. [end recording]

GRISHIN DISCUSSES SOVIETS' CONTRIBUTION TO COMPETITION

LD150004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpt of speech by Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, at the meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in the Kremlin on 14 November--recorded]

[Text] Local soviets of people's deputies have a great role to play in economic and cultural construction and in the unfolding of socialist competition in honor of the 26th party congress. They are concentrating their efforts on the unfolding of competition for the fulfillment of plans for comprehensive economic and social development in the city and for improvement in the work of enterprises and organizations in the field of providing services for the population. The role of deputies and groups of deputies in this work has been stepped up. The activities of standing commissions of soviets have been expanded.

All the work of soviets in Moscow in connection with the unfolding of precongress competition is being supervised by the gorkom. The tasks of the gorkom including soviets, in preparing for the party congress and in unfolding socialist competition in honor of the congress, were reviewed at a gorkom plenum. These issues were discussed at raykom plenums and at metings held by all party organizations. On the basis of mass socialist competition Muscovites have achieved positive results in the development of the city's economy. The ahead of schedule completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan for industry and construction within the city's economy was a great labor victory for Muscovites.

There is no doubt that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's discussion of this question will be of great assistance to the gorkom and to soviets in Moscow, which are called upon to still further intensify work on unfurling competition in honor of the forthcoming party congress.

KIRILENKO PARTICIPATES IN USSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

LD181614 Msscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium examined at its session today matters connected with the agenda and procedure of work of the Second Session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation. It opens tomorrow in the Grand Kremlin Palace. The presidium heard reports by the planning and budget and other standing commissions of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet about the completion of the preliminary review of the state plan for economic and social development and the state budget of the republic for 1981. Also examined was the matter of work being completed on the preparation of a draft law of the RSFSR regarding a kray and oblast council of people's deputies and a law of the RSFSR on the republic's autonomous okrugs. Taking part in the work of the presidium was Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET OPENS SESSION 19 NOVEMBER

Brezhnev Present

LD190819 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet opened in the Great Kremlin Palace an hour ago. With tumultuous, prolonged applause, the deputies and guests met Comrades: Brezhnev, Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Romanov, Suslov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Kuznetsov, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov.

At the morning session the deputies will hear reports on the first two points of the agenda: the draft plan for economic and social development and the USSR budget for 1981.

Maslennikov Report

LD191058 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 19 Nov, TASS--The plan for the economic and social development of the Russian Federation in 1981 provides for the further development of its economy and improvement of the living and cultural standards of the people of this biggest republic of the USSR, said Nikolay Maslennikov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, when delivering a report on the draft plan at the session of the Republican Supreme Soviet which opened in the Kremlin today. In 1981 the national income of the Russian Federation is to be increased by 3.6 percent, and gross industrial output by 4 percent. Agriculture will be developing at faster rates. Its gross output is to go up 10.7 percent in comparison with the mean annual figure for the current five-year plan. Real per capita incomes are to be up 3 percent.

Payments and benefits to be received by the working people from public consumption funds are to increase by 3 billion roubles and total 71 billion roubles.

The working people of the Russian Federation, N. Maslennikov stressed, fully approve of the home and foreign policy of the CPSU.

Speaking of the results of fulfillment of the 1980 Plan Maslennikov said that national income is to increase 3.4 percent and about 80 percent of it is to be used for raising the living standards of the people. Branches of decisive importance for scientific and technological progress are developing at faster rates. The CPSU's program for the further development of agriculture is being consistently carried out. The social programme adopted by the 25th congress of the CPSU is being fulfilled successfully. Real per capita incomes in 1980 are to increase 3.1 percent, which is more than is provided for by the plan.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS BEGIN SESSION; SOLOMENTSEV PRESENT

LD171634 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] The problem of increasing production of grain in the RSFSR is being discussed at the session of RSFSR Council of Ministers which started today in Moscow. Taking part in the session is Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; senior officials from the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, and heads of ministries and department.

Solomentsev Speaks

LD190000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The average annual gross yield of grain crops for the present 5-year-period in the Russian Federation is 113.5 million tons, 10 percent higher than in the preceding 5-year-period.

This was reported today at a meeting of the RSFSR Councils of Ministers which examined the problems of increasing the grain crops production by kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic. It was noted at the meeting that the grain crops production levels achieved in a number of oblasts do not ensure the fulfillment of state purchases and animal husbandry requirements for concentrated fodders. In the light of the decisions of the July 1978 and October 1980 CPSU Central Committee plenums, the RSFSR Council of Ministers thoroughly considered measures for increasing grain crops production, fulfilling plans for the sale of grain to the state and creating a stable fodder base for animal husbandry.

Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the meeting.

MARTYNENKO APPOINTED NEW UKRAINIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU191002 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0810 GMT 19 Nov 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's newspapers carry a decree of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium appointing Vladimir Nikiforovich Martynenko as Ukrainian SSR minister of foreign affairs.

Born in 1923, Comrade Martynenko has been a CPSU member since 1946. He graduated from the International Relations Department of the Shevchenko State University in Kiev and the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee, and is a candidate of historical sciences. He participated in the Great Fatherland War, worked in the Ukrainian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and was first secretary of the USSR Embassy to Canada. In 1968-73 he was Ukrainian SSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and then for 6 years he was permanent representative of the Ukrainian SSR to the United Nations. From June 1979 he was Ukrainian SSR deputy minister of foreign affairs. He holds the diplomatic rank of USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

KISELEV ATTENDS CEREMONY TO UNVEIL BUST OF MASHEROV

LD182305 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] In Vitebsk today, on the home territory of Petr Mironovich Masherov, Hero of the Soviet Union and Hero of Socialist Labor, a bust of the hero was unveiled. It was made in accordance with the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the ceremony.

ESTONIAN COMMUNIST PARTY HOLDS PLENUM 18 NOVEMBER

LD181152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] A plenum of the Estonian Communist Party is being held in Tallinn today. The participants will debate the results of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and the tasks of the republican party organization deriving from the decisions of the plenum and the speech delivered at it by Comrade Brezhnev. The plenum of the Estonian Community Party Central Committee will also examine the state plan for the economic and social development of the republic for next year. Plenums of obkoms devoted to the results of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum will be held today in a number of towns in the country.

PROCEEDINGS OF AZERBAIJAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM NOTED

LD181537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 80 p 2

[Correspondent L. Tairov report on Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum under the general headline: "New Frontiers Ahead"]

[Text] Baku--An Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum has discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the tasks of the republic's party organizations stemming from its decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech. G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered the report.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech, the speaker said, gave a comprehensive analysis of the key problems of socioeconomic development and made scientific generalizations regarding fundamental questions of communist building. It was imbued with party concern for the working people's welfare, happiness and prosperity and the further improvement of Soviet people's working and living conditions. This program document convincingly shows our party's unvarying loyalty to the Leninist tradition of putting the people's interests foremost in all practical activity.

The decisions of the Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the materials of the USSR Supreme Soviet session generated in Azerbaijan, as they did throughout the country, a new wave of labor and political activeness, the keynote speaker and those who spoke in the debates noted. The communists and all working people of the republic warmly support the CPSU's economic strategy and its domestic and foreign policy.

Those taking part in the plenum noted with pride the successes which the Azerbaijan workers have achieved in their precongress stint. The republic has coped with the 5-year plan targets ahead of schedule, in 4 years and 2.5 months. The overall volume of industrial production will be almost as much as in the sixth, seventh and eighth 5-year plans taken together. The sectors producing consumer goods are developing at preferential rates. Group "B" production will show an increase 58.6 percent. The average annual growth of agricultural production, compared with the Ninth 5-Year Plan, will show an increase of at least 46 percent. This is being ensured mainly by means of intensive factors--raising the yield of agricultural crops and livestock raising productivity.

The concluding year of the 5-year plan is a time of truly shock labor: the 10-month plan for the sale of industrial output and the production of many of the most important types of articles has been fulfilled ahead of schedule. The agricultural workers have achieved impressive successes, fulfilling the plans and lofty socialist pledges. Some 883,000 tons of cotton and 1,390,000 tons of grapes have been produced, for the first time in the republic's history.

What has been achieved is a basis for further headway. This was stated both by the keynote speaker and by those who spoke in the debates--A. Kerimov, first secretary of the Baku Gorkom; K. Ragimov, first secretary of the Nakhichevanskiy Obkom; B. Kevorkov, first secretary of the Nagorno-Karabakhskiy Obkom; Ya. Rustamov, assistant foreman at the Mingechaur textile combine; and V. Mayorov, minister of housing and municipal services. The republic's economy will be further comprehensively and intensively developed in 1981. It is planned to increase the volume of industrial production by 5.4 percent, while the growth rates for Group "B" will be more than double the rates for Group "A".

To scale the new heights, it is necessary to reveal and use all reserves. The plenum's work was marked by a spirit of high exactingness and demandingness. Attention was focused primarily on unresolved problems and on what is still hindering further achievements. [paragraph continues]

There was a shortfall of hundreds of millions of rubles in the delivery of industrial output to the population in the current 5-year plan, those assembled noted. In some places the production of goods in increased demand is arbitrarily halted or reduced and a shortage in the trading network is thus artificially created.

Disatisfaction with output quality was expressed. Although the proportion of articles bearing the five-cornered badge of honor has reached 17 percent, the quality of the bulk of consumer goods leaves much to be desired. Many textiles, sewn articles knitted articles and items of footwear are still faulty. Others, which are not in demand, have accumulated in storehouses and on store shelves as dead load worth many millions of rubles.

The following paradoxical instance was also cited: The republic is overfulfilling its socialist pledges for vegetable and fruit procurements every year. However, the 5-year plans for their delivery to the trading network by the Azplodoovoshchprom Association has not been fulfilled. The plenum demanded that the responsibility of ministry, department and enterprise leaders for the fuller satisfaction of the population's demand for consumer goods be increased.

Noting the successes of the workers in the republic's traditional industry--the petroleum industry--the speakers at the same time also pointed to unused potential and reserves here. The very large Kaspmoreneftegazprom Association, which is now working stably, has, however, still not made up the fuel shortfall which formed at the beginning of the year. We cannot tolerate the fact that Azneft, the oldest association, where oil extraction has dropped compared with last year, is lagging behind. It is essential, the plenum participants said, to make up what has been omitted as rapidly as possible and to seek to ensure that targets and pledges are fulfilled by every administration and field. The same demands were made with respect to the party committees, specialists and workers of the enterprises of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry.

A. Nasibov, secretary of the Khachmasskiy Raykom, Sh. Rzayev, team leader of the Tadzhikistan Kolkhoz, Agdzhabedinsky Rayon, and A. Mamedov, minister of the meat and dairy industry, while paying tribute to the agricultural workers' successes, at the same time asserted that there are substantial shortcomings in a number of rayons and farms. The task has been set of achieving a situation whereby all rayons unconditionally fulfill the meat and milk procurement targets.

The plenum paid great attention to further improving of housing construction. Housing construction plans are regularly underfulfilled. The following fact also gave rise to grave concern among those assembled. Only four apartment blocks have been constructed using output from the house construction combine commissioned in Baku back in 1978--a combine with an annual capacity of 140,000 square meters.

The role of control and verification of execution is great in implementing what has been projected. The plenum called for control to be stepped up and made tougher and for executive discipline to be enhanced by every means. The need to improve cadres' education was stressed. Attention was focused on the struggle against still existent harmful phenomena like bureaucratism and callousness.

The plenum basically approved the republic's draft for economic and social development plan and draft budget for 1981.

Those taking part in the plenum assured the CPSU Central Committee that the workers of Azerbaijan would mark the 26th CPSU Congress with new successes.

KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET ENDS SESSION IN ALMA-ATA

AU141745 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1509 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Summary] On 13 November the second session of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet continued with debate on the first and second items on the agenda. The Supreme Soviet unanimously enacted the law on the 1981 state plan for the economic and social development of the Kazakh SSR, and passed a decision on the progress made in the fulfillment of the 1980 plan. It endorsed the 1981 state budget of the Kazakh SSR, and adopted a decision approving the report on the fulfillment of the 1979 state budget of the Kazakh SSR. A report on the third item on the agenda was delivered by Deputy Plotkikov, Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman. Following a debate, the Supreme Soviet enacted the law on the oblast soviet of people's deputies of the Kazakh SSR, and adopted a decision on the procedure of putting the law on effect.

The session then enacted the law on amending and supplementing regulations for permanent commissions in oblast, rayon, city, settlement, village and all soviets of the working people of the Kazakh SSR, and the law of the Kazakh SSR on amending and supplementing the law of the Kazakh SSR on the procedure of recalling deputies from oblast, rayon, city, settlement, village and all soviets of the working people of the Kazakh SSR.

A report on the sixth item on the agenda was delivered by deputy (Besinganbetov), chairman of the bill drafting commission. The session passed the law endorsing the regulations for the legal bar of the Kazakh SSR.

Deputy Abayeva, Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary, delivered a report on the endorsement of the decrees passed by the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium. The session passed appropriate laws and decisions on the report. With this, the Second Session of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation completed its deliberations.

SOVIET MUSLIM LEADERS REPORT ON PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA

LD142312 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Unattributed talk from series "On How Muslims in the USSR Live"]

[Summary] A Soviet Muslim who has returned from a pilgrimage to Mecca has said that the pilgrimage allowed Muslims from all over the world to meet. The Soviet Muslims' delegation was led by Mufti Ziyautdin Babakhanov, chairman of the Spiritual Leadership of the Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, Soviet students who study at the Shari'ah faculty in Libya joined them in Mecca.

"Shaykh ul-Islam Hadji Allashukur Pasha told our correspondent:

As it is known pilgrimage consists of several rites and ceremonies, but at the same time it strengthens the contacts between Muslims from the various countries. We had useful meetings with Kamal ash-Sharif, Jordanian minister of Awqaf, Islamic affairs and holy places, and Safwat [name indistinct], deputy secretary general of the Islamic International University, and with Dr 'Abd as-Sabur Marzuq, director general of the university, and with many Islamic figures who had visited the USSR often. They recalled their meetings with Muslims in the various cities and villages of our country and begged us to extend to them their warm greetings and good wishes. Our talks were lengthy, particularly with pilgrims from other countries who asked us in detail about the life of Muslims in the USSR. They showed interest in what we said about the existence of thousands of schools in our country where education is being conducted in the languages of the Soviet East and about the national theatrical art, cinema and free operation of hundreds of big mosques and thousands of small ones in the countryside and about the complete equality enjoyed by Muslims together with people of other religions in all fields of life.

"The imam of the (Ukkshita) Grand Mosque in Kazakhstan Shaykh (Yahya Baytinbay) said: Many pilgrims used to ask us about the attitude of the Soviet Muslims to the events in Afghanistan. We used to tell them that the Soviet Muslims unanimously welcome the April revolution in Afghanistan which liberated the Afghan people from exploitation and allowed the country the chance of free and progressive development. He added: All the Muslims of our country are with the people and Government of Afghanistan who are defending the gains of the revolution in the struggle against imperialism and its allies which are trying to bring back the previous brutal regimes.

"Answering a question on the characteristics of this year's pilgrimage, the leader of the pilgrims, Mufti Ziyautdin Babakhanov, said: Every pilgrimage is similar to the other with regard to the rites and ceremonies and it is full of deep religious meanings. Regarding our brothers in religion, every pilgrimage has its own characteristics. This year for instance we left for the holy places through Syria where we were granted a truly fraternal welcome. On our way to Mecca and on our way home we met minister of religious trusts Muhammad al-Khatab, and Shaykh (Ahmad Kutaru), the mufti on Syria. We visited mosques and homes of men of religion and official quarters and met prominent men of religion in Syria and ordinary believers. Mufti Babakhanov added: We agreed to widen our contacts greatly and returned with religious books for Islamic educational institutes in our country presented to us by Islamic organizations in Syria.

"Another characteristic of this year's pilgrimage is that it was held on the eve of the 15th century of the Islamic Hegira. Our foreign brothers asked us: How will the Soviet Muslims welcome this great occasion? We told them about the tens of new mosques being built in our country and about the two international Islamic conferences held in Tashkent and [name indistinct] and about the religious works published on the occasion. We presented to many foreign pilgrims our new publications such as AL-ADAB [word indistinct] by Imam al-Bukhari and Ash-Shamai'i an-Nabawiyyah by Abi isa Muhammad (ad-Darmuzi) and others. Records with recitation of the Koran by great Soviet Koranic reciters issued in Tashkent on the occasion of the new century attracted special attention.

"The pilgrims have now returned to the various Soviet cities and villages and are now preaching at mosques and receiving believers in their homes and giving them water from the Zamzam well to drink and talking to them about the pilgrimage and their meetings with other brothers in religion from other countries at the holy places."

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARD TO ALL-RUSSIA PATRIACH PIMEN

LD190932 Moscow TASS in English 0105 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov, TASS--First Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasily Kuznetsov presented an Order of People's Friendship to Patriarch of Moscow and All-Russia Pimen in the Kremlin today. The award was conferred upon Patriarch Pimen on the occasion of his 70th birthday, marked last summer, and for his patriotic activities in defense of peace.

Replying to the message which was addressed by Valiliy Kuznetsov to the head of the Russian Orthodox Church after the presentation of the award, Patriarch Pimen thanked the Soviet Government for the attention shown in his work.

The patriarch emphasised that he and other dignitaries, continuing their patriotic and peace-making service, strive to "do their utmost for the good of our homeland, for consolidation of peace and friendship among peoples.

"We, the believers of the Soviet Union", said Patriarch Pimen, "highly appreciate the care, shown by the leaders of our state, for prosperity of the people, their devotion to the ideas of durable and fair peace and wholeheartedly wish full success in their noble activities."

BRAILOVSKIY ARREST IN MOSCOW 13 NOV COINCIDES WITH CSCE MEETING

LD191027 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Nov 80 p 3

[Daniel Vernet dispatch: "Arrest of the Cybernetician Viktor Brailovskiy, Who Has Been Asking in Vain To Emigrate to Israel Since 1972"]

[Text] Moscow--It is not safe to appeal to the Helsinki Final Act's principles in the USSR at the time when the Madrid conference is opening. For having held at his house a press conference of Jews protesting against the authorities' refusal to let them leave for Israel, Mr Viktor Brailovskiy was arrested in Moscow 13 November. According to his wife, he has been accused of "slandering" the Soviet state; he risks a possible 3 years' imprisonment.

His arrest could also be a form of "reprisal" for his participation in the Samizdat review "Jews in the USSR," whose last edition appeared in June 1979. Mr Brailovskiy, a 44-year-old cybernetician, asked in 1972 for permission to emigrate to Israel with his wife, his mother and his two children. In 1973 he carried out a 2-week hunger strike in protest against the Soviet authorities' attitude. In 1976 he refused to leave without his wife, herself a mathematician, whose exit visa had been refused because, as a Moscow University professor, she could have had access to "state secrets."

Since 1972, Mr Brailovskiy has been questioned by the police several times and his apartment has been subjected to several searches. A few days ago, representatives of 140 Jews held a press conference at which they announced a 3-day hunger strike to coincide with the Madrid meeting. Some 84 Jewish militants campaigning for emigration are participating in the movement in Moscow; others are holding fasts in Leningrad, Kharkov, Tbilisi, Kiev, and Kishinev.

BREZHNEV GREETS BAYKAL-AMUR RAILWAY WORKERS ON SUCCESSES

LD181609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Brezhnev message to Baykal-Amur Railway workers]

[Text] To the workers, engineering-technical workers and employees, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and to all the participants in the construction and commissioning of the Baykal-Amur Main Line Railway

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee received with great satisfaction of fresh successes in the construction of the Baykal-Amur Main Line Railway. The laying of the railroad track has been completed on the territory of Irkutskaya Oblast and Khabarovskiy Kray. Work is proceeding on a broad front in Amurskaya and Chitinskaya oblasts and in Buryatskaya ASSR. The commissioned railroad track between Bam, Tynda and Berkskit has formed a reliable link between south Yakutiya and the industrial and cultural centers of the country.

Train loads of coal and timber, building materials and machinery and other national economic freight are traveling along the new main lines. The high indices of the work of the builders and railroad workers of the Baykal-Amur main line are a result of the great organizational and political-education work of the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, the economic leaders of the building site and the local party and administrative organs which are skillfully directing the initiative and energy of the labor collectives at implementing the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

It is important to note that you have adopted fresh enhanced socialist pledges in honor of the 26th party congress. Before the end of the present year it is planned to fulfill above the 5-year plan building and assembly work to the tune of R130 million, to insure the commissioning into permanent use of the sector of the main line from the town of Komsomolsk-na-Amure to the Berezovka station, to complete ahead of schedule the boring of the Baykal tunnel by the day of the opening of the congress, and to construct ahead of schedule a number of other important installations.

I express the firm confidence that, put on labor guard in honor of the 26th CPSU congress you will successfully cope with the tasks for 1981 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. I wish you, dear comrades, good health and fresh successes in your labor for the good of our great homeland.

[Signed] Leonid Brezhnev

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL EXAMINES COAL INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE

LD181301 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "More Coal for the Country!"]

[Excerpt] Producing more coal, of better quality, with less expenditure, and fulfilling successfully the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan--that is the slogan under which the country's miners are working. The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry's plan for this year has been set at 725 million tons of coal--25.7 million tons more than actually achieved last year. Socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress is expanding in the sector's collectives. The miners from the Zyryanovskaya, Kommunist, and Vorgashorskaya mines and the Nazarovskiy pit have pledged to extract hundreds of thousands of tons of coal in addition to the target. The miners of the renowned "millionaire" teams headed by Heroes of Socialist Labor M. Chikh and A. Kolesnikov have urged their work comrades to work under the slogan "from each person a personal labor gift to the 26th CPSU Congress." [paragraph continues]

The high enthusiasm and inspiration are enabling many collectives to achieve excellent results. The Rostovugol, Oemerovougol, Gukovugol, Krasnoyarskugol, Donetskugol, and Torezantratsit associations have brought their above-plan accounts to 500,000 tons of fuel and more. The Estonian miners have mined 1 million tons of shale in addition to the plan.

While paying tribute to the leading workers, it must be admitted that not all the mining collectives are working to their full potential. Analysis shows that the number of laggard mines is not dropping. The average load per working face in the Donbass, Kuzbass and Karaganda is dropping. The majority of associations are failing to cope with labor productivity growth targets. A considerable overfulfillment of the plan targets has been achieved at open pits, but this has not made up for the arrears throughout the sector--the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry has been responsible for a 9-million-ton shortfall in coal deliveries to the national economy in the first 10 months of this year. The Pervomayskugol, Aleksandriyaugol and Kuzbassugol associations are carrying out fuel extraction particularly unsatisfactorily.

Of course, to a certain extent the sector's work is influenced by objective factors--the deterioration of mining and geological conditions in connection with the fact that the depth of mining is becoming increasingly great, the shortage of some types of mining machinery, particularly tunneling machinery, and difficulties with spare parts deliveries through the fault of the machine builders. At the same time, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, it must frankly be admitted that economic management methods and executive discipline have not yet been successfully raised to the standard of present-day requirements and this is one important reason for the underfulfillment of plans. Making up for what has been omitted and completing worthily the year and the 5-year plan as a whole are a matter of honor for the miners. There is time for this, just as there are many reserves which must be put into operation. For instance, take a reserve like the use of the operating work face. An increase of 1 meter in the advance of an existing cutting line ensures an increase in coal extraction of 1 million tons a month for the sector. Yet this indicator is tending to deteriorate. Shortcomings in organizing labor and production are leading to great idle time for powerful mechanized complexes. The lack of full repair shifts at mines in a number of instances is reducing the standard of technical servicing of machinery and equipment and leading to frequent accidents and stoppages.

A very important factor in improving the sector's work is the enhancement of the collectives' labor activeness. Mines, pits and enrichment factories have accumulated valuable experience of developing socialist competition and using advanced work methods. These include the "thousander" team movement, the initiative of the collectives which have set themselves the goal of extracting 500-700 tons of coal a day on steep or thin beds, and contracts accepting expensive mining equipment for socialist safekeeping. It is the direct duty of the soviet, economic and public organizations to ensure the universal dissemination of patriotic initiatives and to improve the standard of organizational and educational work in production collectives.

The USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Supplying the National Economy and the Population With Fuel, Electricity and Thermal Energy in the Fall-Winter Period of 1980-1981" made new, heightened demands with regard to the coal sector's fulfillment of the year's state plans and targets. It is a case of resolving in the best possible way the task which has been set.

CRUDE OIL EXTRACTION PROSPECTS IN WESTERN SIBERIA VIEWED

AU182100 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 12 Nov 80 p 2

["C"-signed article: "The Prospects of Western Siberia: There Is No Danger of Exhaustion of the Tyumen Crude Oil Reserves"]

[Excerpts] The enormous increase in crude oil extraction in Tyumenskaya Oblast in Western Siberia, which is at present the largest crude oil deposit in the USSR and covers the entire additional extraction of that raw material, sometimes evokes among laymen the anxiety that the reserves of that "fuel of fuels" in Siberia might be soon exhausted.

This year approximately 315 million tons of crude oil, including gas condensate, will be extracted in Western Siberia, which is more than one-half of the USSR's entire extraction. In only 15 years the Tyumenskaya Oblast has become the USSR's largest crude oil center, which is a rate of development that is unprecedented in the world. Experts unequivocally agree that at any rate there is no danger of an exhaustion of the Tyumen crude oil reserves. The only problem, however substantial, consists in the whole region's unique geological structure, which makes both survey and extraction more and more expensive from year to year.

At present some 200 deposits of hydrocarbon fuel have been uncovered and are ready for industrial extraction in the Tyumenskaya Oblast. Crude oil accounts for about one-half of them. For the time being, however, extraction is going on in only 35 of the economically most advantageous deposits. The others are in reserve. Experts also claim that the main discoveries of crude oil in Tyumen are still to come. These are no conjectures and no fantasy but a scientifically based survey. The entire Tyumenskaya Oblast "floats", in fact, on crude oil. Of a territory covering more than 1 million square kilometers--which is a territory equivalent to that of Spain, Italy and Great Britain together--only 20 percent has been geologically surveyed. The most important fact is that currently extraction is going on at a depth of 2,000 to 3,000 meters, whereas the major crude oil deposits--according to everything we know--are located at a greater depth.

Regardless of the harsh conditions and the growing costs, both research of new deposits and extraction continue intensively. For the nearest future drilling to a depth of 6,000-7,000 meters is being prepared, as well as one "super-drill" to a depth of 11,000 meters. Since 1965 almost R50 billion has been invested to develop crude oil extraction in Tyumen and to build the entire power complex.

In the 10th 5-Year Plan alone it was more than R25 billion. Further growth of costs is realistically anticipated. Extraction will move increasingly to the north and, what is more important, to greater depths. The costs are economically unavoidable. It is appropriate to note in that context that in the last decade no other raw material has had such a striking impact on the development of the world economy as crude oil.

APN COMMENTATOR CLAIMS 'SIGNIFICANT GROWTH' IN SOVIET ECONOMY

LD181647 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 7 Nov 80 p 7

[APN commentator Dmitriy Ardamatskiy article: "Stable Social and Economic Progress in the Soviet Union"]

[Text] The Soviet Communist Party is holding its congress in February. As part of the preparations for it the party Central Committee held a meeting a few days ago, which took stock of the economy before the commencement of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Naturally the 5-year plan that is now nearing completion was at the center of attention.

If one takes an overall view of the Soviet economy in the last 5 years, significant growth has taken place in all sectors, as have comprehensive social improvements. All in all a situation which makes one look forward to the future with confidence.

During the 5-year period 1,200 new industrial enterprises were commissioned including the economic giant Kamaz, the world's largest truck plant. There has been great progress in the oil refining industry. In West Siberia, a relatively new development area, oil production has more than doubled and gas production has been increased 4.5-fold.

Judging by the statistical information presently published in the press the annual plans have been exceeded in such important sectors as gas production, computer technology production, automation equipment, tools, motor vehicles, tractors and agricultural machinery, equipment for the energy sector, chemical plant and much more.

In agriculture there have been a number of difficulties (including three consecutive summers with poor weather). However, average annual grain production for these 5 years has been above 200 million tons. The production of other agricultural products continues to rise steadily, and the per capita consumption of the most important nutrients is also on the increase. Nevertheless there are still some problems with milk and meat supplies to the cities.

The party Politburo recently adopted a resolution which deals with this matter. The proposed solution which this resolution contains will form a natural part of the next 5-year plan, and there will be improvements within all areas of the foodstuffs sector, from agricultural production, through transport and preparation, to the distribution stage. In short the problems with food supplies will have to be solved. Initiatives will be taken on the basis of an overall plan, which will be financed and administered as an entity.

As mentioned, much was made of the social programs that were put into practice. Thus the average wage for workers and employees has, for example, risen by 15 percent and now totals over R168. At the same time the price of the most important foodstuffs and consumer goods has remained unchanged.

After wage increases were implemented in 1979 for employees involved in direct production, wage scales and wages were raised for 31 million employees in service industries and so on (including shop staff, nurses, kindergarten teachers and librarians). This was described as the greatest single social improvement during the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Housing construction is also keeping up with the plan. During the present 5-year plan 50 million people have had their living conditions improved. We can thus generally speak of stable economic and social progress.

Brezhnev's speech pointed out that economic efficiency must be increased. In this connection greater emphasis will be placed on the energy sector. Specific reference was made to the further development of nuclear energy and the speeding up of research into thermonuclear energy. Great importance will be attached to the gas and oil industry in West Siberia and finally more rational and economic use of present resources was also mentioned.

There must be renewal of the production apparatus in several sectors. In this context it will be impossible to avoid giving greater priority to the machine industry.

Before long we will have a draft of the main outlines in the future 11th 5-Year Plan and also for the period 1985-1990. This immensely important proposal will be the object of public debate in the period preceeding the next party congress.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 18 NOV

LD190239 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 18 November. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Farmers in Kokchetavskaya Oblast, Kazakhstan, have plowed over 2 million hectares for next year's harvest. All farms are fully supplied with seeds, which are now being processed. Overhaul of machinery has been started; all tractors are to be made ready by 1 April. (0700 GMT)

The number of rural specialists working in the Russian Non-Chernozem Zone has increased considerably over the 4 years of the 5-year plan. Each sovkhoz now has 32 and each kolkhoz 14 production technicians. The middle link of leaders has become more qualified. The number of specialists working as managers of sections and team leaders has increased by one-third in the 4 years. (2300 GMT)

AZERBAIJAN COTTONGROWERS PRODUCE RECORD HARVEST

LD182300 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov, TASS--The cotton-growers in Azerbaijan have raised a harvest exceeding the most optimistic forecasts, writes MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION. Mamed Askerov, minister of agriculture of this Transcaucasian republic, said that they have gathered, for the first time ever, almost 900,000 tonnes of raw cotton much of which goes to Poland, Czechoslovakia and other CMEA countries. This, he stressed, is three times as much as was harvested ten years ago.

The minister said that in recent years cotton-growing areas in the republic have been reduced, but cotton production has nevertheless considerably increased through the intensification of cotton-growing in the Mugan and Karabakh steppes and some other traditional zones of cotton cultivation. A new local cotton variety has helped increased cotton yields. The minister stressed that the victory won by the cotton-growers this year was not an easy one. The weather was unfavourable for cotton cultivation. There were disastrous ill-timed showers followed by severe drought. On considerable areas cotton had to be replanted. But efficient organization of all processes, effective use of machinery, fertilizer, pesticides and biological means of plant protection, with which the peasants were supplied in abundance by the state, as well as the help of scientists, enabled them to grow and raise a good harvest.

GAPUROV NOTES TURKMEN AGRICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS

LD190227 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Turkmen farmers have delivered to the state 5.65 million tons of cotton, of which over a million tons is valuable fine-staple cotton, which is more than the 5-year task. This was noted at a Turkmen Communnist Party Central Committee plenum held in Ashkhabad. Those taking part discussed the tasks of the republican party organization deriving from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and the speech delivered at it by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. In the report made by Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, and in addresses made, it was stressed that the economy of the republic had developed steadily in the present 5-year period. The participants at the plenum nevertheless noted that the rate of growth of production volumes, and of labor productivity, are still not in accordance with the plan; in agriculture the productivity of animal husbandry remains low, as does the yield of a number of crops. The participants at the plenum reviewed and in the main approved the draft state plan for the economic and social development of Turkmenia, and the draft state budget of the republic for next year.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES TASHKENT RALLY ON PERFORMANCE

LD171421 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Nov 80 pp 1-2

[UZTAG report on 5 November Tashkent rally devoted to L. I. Brezhnev's message of greetings on the Uzbek SSR's successful fulfillment of increased socialist pledges for the current year and the plan for the 10th 5-Year Plan period for the sale to the state of raw cotton, grain, vegetables and other agricultural products, addressed by Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee: "To You, Motherland, the Labor of the Golden Hands of Cotton growers!"]

[Excerpt] Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov's Speech

Dear comrades and friends:

Another shining, really golden page has been entered in the glorious history of the country's cotton growing--the Uzbekistan farmers' inspired labor has culminated in an outstanding victory. It was with a feeling of legitimate pride and duty fulfilled that the republic reported to the Communist Party, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on a remarkable achievement: A record quantity of cotton--more than 6 million tons--has been sold to the state. The cherished height toward which the cottongrowers have progressed step by step, staunchly and persistently, during the 10th 5-Year Plan has been scaled.

It is gratifying that this was not an isolated success. Much more grain, vegetables, potatoes, melons, grapes, fresh fruit, silk cocoons, kenaf, meat, milk, eggs, wool and karakul fur has been produced and procured than in past years.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has warmly congratulated the working people in agriculture and water resources, scientists and specialists, workers on party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs and all the republics' working people on their well-earned victory.

To tumultuous applause, Sh. R. Rashidov read out the text of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's letter of greetings.

Comrades: The message of greetings from our dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev conveys the Leninist party's high appraisal of and paternal gratitude to the republic's working people for selfless labor and for their enthusiasm and loyalty to their international duty. The message defines the main ways of further developing cotton growing and other sectors of agriculture. It is convincing evidence of the day-to-day concern of the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally for the steady, rapid development of the republic's production forces.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's warm, profoundly meaningful words inspire and summon the republic's working people to glorious new achievements. Rural workers have received a tremendous surge of strength and energy in the struggle to implement the Leninist party's plans. They are fully determined not only to consolidate the successes achieved, but to augment them and to mark the 26th CPSU Congress with new achievements.

Permit me, dear comrades, on your behalf, and through you on behalf of all the republic's working people, to express our cordial gratitude and sincere thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for the congratulations on the great victory and for the very high appraisal of our modest labor.

Our present victory in the cottonfields is further shining confirmation of the vitality and strength of the party's Leninist agrarian policy and the wisdom of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and subsequent plenums.

Our victory is the result of the ever-increasing assistance to the republic from the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, all the country's fraternal peoples and, above all, the great Russian people.

Our victory is a combination of inexhaustible industriousness and inspired skill, firm will and exceptional responsibility on the part of our cadres and high creative activity on the part of agricultural and water resources specialists and all Uzbekistan's working people.

Our victory is a practical embodiment of the highly businesslike and purposeful approach of the republican party organization, soviet and agricultural organs, trade unions and the Komsomol.

With all their heart and soul the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers congratulate all the republic's working people on the victory and on the high appraisal of the results achieved contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's message.

The promise we made to the 25th CPSU Congress has been kept with honor. Some 6.1 million tons of raw cotton have been delivered to the procurement centers. It is the first time that this quantity of cotton has been produced in the republic. The cottongrowers' victory this year was won in a staunch struggle. The past years of the 5-year plan have not been easy. Torrential spring rain, high winds and hail ruined the sowings over huge areas. Resowing was carried out over a million hectares. A water shortage in the summer months was succeeded by prolonged rain and snow in the harvesting period.

Nor has the current year been easy. Excessively high temperatures in July caused an acute shortage of irrigation water. It was only thanks to the cottongrowers' heroic labor and skill, the high level of mechanization and the clear appraisal of the situation in every field that it was possible to overcome all the whims of nature, grow a record cotton harvest and gather it in without losses and in an organized way.

Permit me, on behalf of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, to express cordial gratitude to the cottongrowers and all farmers for their loyalty to duty, courage, valor and heroism and to wish them herculean health, happiness and new successes for our fatherland's sake.

Our special thanks to the machine operators. As a result of their skill and conscientiousness, 3.9 million tons of raw cotton, or 64 percent of the harvest, was gathered by machine.

We pay a tribute of profound respect to water resources workers, workers of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the collectives of procurement, transport and processing enterprises, agricultural pilots, scientists and specialists and workers in party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs, who were always at the cottongrowers' side in the difficult days.

The collectives of the republic's industrial enterprises--machine building, chemicals and power industry workers--made a great contribution to the harvest. By ensuring timely deliveries of machinery, mineral fertilizers and other material and technical resources to the countryside they rendered effective patronage assistance to kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

An important part was played in achieving the good harvests of cotton and other agricultural crops by the traditional socialist competition with agricultural workers in the fraternal republics--Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenistan. We send our brothers and friends in competition warm greetings and we wish them new successes in fulfilling the Leninist party's plans.

Great help was given to kolkhozes and sovkhozes by the working people of cities and rayon centers and by students and schoolchildren. Displaying high awareness and discipline, they worked enthusiastically shoulder to shoulder with the farmers to harvest the cotton. A low bow and nationwide gratitude to them for that!

Our grain growers also achieved remarkable results. In 1980 they produced 2.58 million tons of grain and in the 10th 5-Year Plan they sold the state 5 million tons of quality output. That means grain procurements have doubled compared with the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

A good crop of vegetables, potatoes, melons, fruit and grapes has been grown. In the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan 13.6 million tons of fruit and vegetable produce have been sold to the state, which is 2.4 million tons above plan.

The silk cultivators have also completed the year and the 5-year plan successfully. Over the 5-year period the country has received more than 141,000 tons of raw silk, about 20,000 tons above plan.

Pledges for the sale of kenaf and tobacco have also been overfulfilled.

The rate of development of livestock raising is increasing every year. The population of all types of livestock and poultry has increased, their productivity has improved and the volume of livestock products sold to the state has increased. The 5-year plans for the procurement of milk, eggs, karakul and wool have been fulfilled. The meat procurement target will be fulfilled in a few days. Meat purchases have increased 32 percent compared with 1975; milk purchases--46 percent; and egg purchases--63 percent.

We cordially thank the grain growers, vegetable growers, fruit growers and stockmen for their constantly increasing contribution to increasing the country's food resources.

The consistent implementation of the party's Leninist agrarian policy has made it possible to step up the development rate of agriculture as a whole. The gross output from kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the 10th 5-Year Plan has increased 24.5 percent compared with the previous 5-year plan, as against the planned 22 percent. It is characteristic that the increase in gross cotton harvests has been ensured mainly through intensification factors--70 percent of the increase was secured by improving yield. Average annual production of the most valuable fine fibre raw cotton has increased 50 percent.

During the 5-year plan the republic's industry has scored new successes. Positive qualitative changes are taking place in the work of transport and communications, in capital construction and in other sectors of the economy. The dynamic development of the national economy makes it possible to consistently resolve the most important social tasks and improve the people's material and cultural living standard.

The results for the year and for the 5-year plan as a whole are gratifying and arouse a feeling of legitimate pride. While giving them their due, we must focus our attention on unresolved tasks and the quest for new reserves for further developing the economy, continue to make progress without fail and strive without fail for more.

That is why we must view what we have achieved from the standpoint of tomorrow, taking into account the new, more complex tasks which have still to be resolved.

These tasks were clearly defined in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's program speech at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and in the plans for 1981 approved by the Fourth USSR Supreme Soviet Session, 10th Convocation. To use V.I. Lenin's words, tremendous work lies ahead and much more labor will be required than hitherto.

Industry, capital construction, science and culture will be further developed and the working people's well-being will be increased.

New, larger-scale tasks also face agricultural workers. In 1981 it is necessary to increase the yield from fields still further and to step up the production of agricultural products. The foundations for the harvest are being laid now. That is why it is necessary to speed up the clearing of cotton stems from the fields and step up the rate of fall and winter measures--the fall plowing, the planning of fields and the accumulation and application of local fertilizers. It is necessary to wash saline land and clean out the distribution, drainage and irrigation networks in good time.

The sowing of winter crops and also of fodder crops sown in late fall must be completed more rapidly. The ground must be well prepared for rice and corn and everything possible must be done to ensure a high yield of those crops in 1981. This is our main reserve for increasing grain production.

In the sphere of fruit and vegetable growing it is necessary to continue to increase the yield of vegetable and melon crops, orchards and vineyards on the basis of further specialization in their production and more intensive land utilization. Potato production should be increased sharply.

Winter is the most crucial period in the stockmen's work. It is necessary to prepare for it well, conduct the wintering in an organized fashion and strive to further increase livestock productivity.

Targets for 1981 are intensive, but realistic and completely within range. They must be backed up by efficient organizational work, high discipline and tough control, and we must ensure that no sector of our economy has any laggards. It is important to step up the masses' labor activeness, create an atmosphere of harmonious work and creative ardor in every collective, and launch socialist competition even more widely, orienting its participants toward high end results and improved quality indicators.

Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally that the heroic working class, and glorious kolkhoz peasantry, specialists and scientists and all the republic's working people, in response to the Leninist party's concern, will develop still more extensively the socialist competition for the successful filfillment of targets for 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole and will mark the 26th CPSU Congress with new achievements.

Sh. R. Rashidov's speech was heard with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by applause.